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Kentucky Ancestors

genealogical quarterly of the KentuckyHistoricalSociety



**“To Meet the Enemy
on Any Element”:
The Kentucky Militia
in the
Battle of Lake Erie**

**Kate White
Adams Milward’s
Recollections of Her
Early Years**

**Julia A. Carby and
Her Surname:
A Case Study**

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on the cover: In a decisive move that led to victory in the Battle of Lake Erie on September 10, 1813, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry transferred his flag from the disabled brig *Lawrence* to the *Niagara*. At least 115 Kentuckians participated in the battle, which gave the United States control of the lake and secured its boundary with Canada. Both Perry County and its seat, Hazard, were named for the commodore. John Trowbridge’s article begins on page 2. *Painting by William H. Powell, Naval Historical Center (KN-621)*

“To Meet the Enemy on Any Element”: The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie

By John M. Trowbridge

On February 8, 1813, Oliver Hazard Perry was ordered to Sacket's Harbor, New York, for duty on Lake Erie. Once he arrived at Erie, Pennsylvania, he began setting in motion his campaign on Lake Erie. Today, few Kentuckians know of the role Kentucky's militia played in Perry's ultimate victory on September 10, 1813, at the Battle of Lake Erie.

“U. S. brig Niagara, off the Western Sister,

“Head of Lake Erie, September 10th, 1813. 4 P. M.

“Dear General—We have met the enemy; and they are ours:

two ships, two brigs, one schooner & one sloop.

Yours, with great respect and esteem,

“O. H. Perry.”

This simple statement, immortalized in the annuals of United States Naval history, described to General William Henry Harrison, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's victory against a superior British fleet on the waters of Lake Erie. This victory allowed Harrison's force the freedom to maneuver around the lake without fear of attack from the British fleet, eventually leading to the victory at the Battle of Thames on October 5, 1813, effectively ending the fighting in the Old Northwest Territory during the War of 1812.

Commodore Perry arrived off Sandusky Bay on the 16th of August 1813, with his newly constructed fleet. Perry was in need of marines to man the fleet. He immediately requested from General Harrison a company of militia to act as marines.¹ A call for volunteers was made among the militia commands in the area.

Camp Meigs August 27th 1813.

General Orders

The Commandants of Corps will immediately select from their respective commands all sailors and Seamen who will volunteer to serve on board

of Commodore [*sic*] Perry's Fleet for a short time and report to the Asst. A. Adgt. Genl.

Duncan McArthur Brigd.

Genl. N. W. Army Commandant

Early histories of the Battle of Lake Erie put the number of Kentucky militiamen volunteering to man the fleet at between 100 and 150.² In his book, *History of the Late War in the Western Country*, Robert B. McAfee, described these “new marines” in the following words:

The Kentuckians, some of whom had probably never seen a ship before, relying on their skill to shoot, were thus ready to meet the enemy on any element, however novel the intended enterprise might be to them.³

The following is Perry's official report of the battle, written in the days following the victory.

The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie, *continued*

U. S. schooner *Ariel*, Put-In-Bay, 13 September 1813.

In my last I informed you that we had captured the enemy's fleet on this lake. I have now the honour to give you the most important particulars of the action.

On the morning of the 10th instant, at sun-rise, they were discovered from Put-in-Bay, when I lay at anchor with the squadron under my command. We got under weigh, the wind light at south-west, and stood for them. At 10 AM the wind hauled to south-east and brought us to windward; formed the line and bore up. At 15 minutes before 12, the enemy commenced firing; at five minutes before 12, the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive owing to their long guns, and its being mostly directed at the *Lawrence*, I made sail, and directed the other vessels to follow, for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bowline being soon shot away, she became unmanageable, notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation, she sustained the action upwards of two hours within canister distance, until every gun was rendered useless, and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded. Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of lieutenant Yarnall,⁴ who, I was convinced, from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honour of the flag. At half past two, the wind springing up, captain Elliot⁵ was enabled to bring his vessel, the *Niagara*, gallantly into close action. I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the schooner which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action. It was with unspeakable pain that I saw, soon after I got on board the *Niagara*, the flag of the *Lawrence* come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to make a show of resistance would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag again to be hoisted. At 45 minutes past 2, the signal was made for "close action." The *Niagara* being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line, bore up and passed ahead of their two ships and a brig, giving a raking fire to them from the starboard guns, and to a large schooner and sloop, from the larboard side, at half pistol shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and canister distance, under the direction of captain Elliot, and keeping up a well directed fire, the two ships, a brig, and a schooner surrendered, a schooner and sloop mak-

ing a vain attempt to escape.

Those officers and men who were immediately under my observation, evinced the greatest gallantry, and I have no doubt that all others conducted themselves as became American officers and seamen.

Lieutenant Yarnall, first of the *Lawrence*, although several times wounded, refused to quit the deck.

Midshipman Forrest⁶ (doing duty as lieutenant) and sailing master Taylor,⁷ were of great assistance to me.

I have great pain in stating to you, the death of lieutenant Brook⁸ of the marines, and midshipman Laub,⁹ both of the *Lawrence*, and midshipman John Clarke¹⁰ of the *Scorpion*: they were valuable and promising officers.

Mr. Hambleton,¹¹ purser, who volunteered his services on deck, was severely wounded late in the action. Midshipmen Claxton and Swartout,¹² of the *Lawrence*, were severely wounded.

On board the *Niagara*, lieutenants Smith and

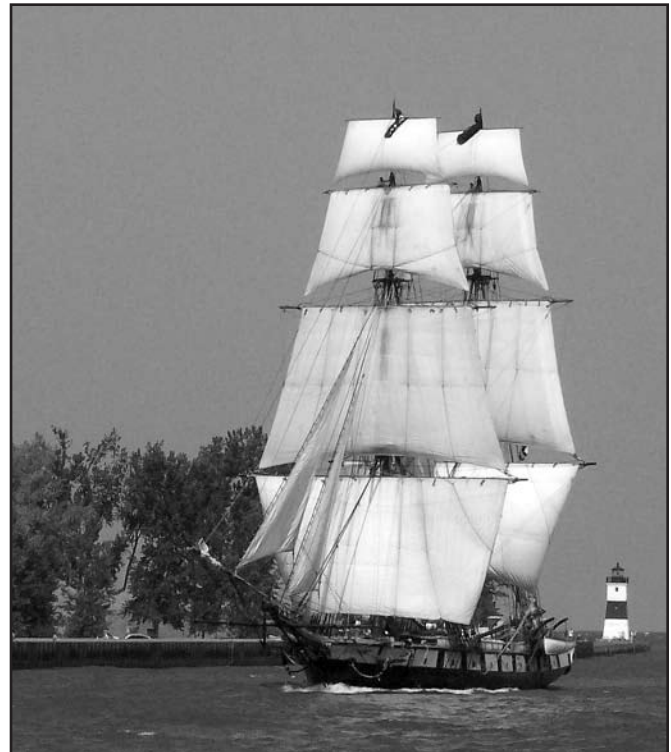


Photo by Emily Heerssen, courtesy Erie Maritime Museum

The U.S. Brig *Niagara*, Perry's flagship when victory was secured, was scuttled at the end of the war but raised and rebuilt for the 100th anniversary of the battle in 1913. Another reconstruction lasted until the mid-1980s. In 1988, a fourth *Niagara* was built, incorporating original timbers in nonstructural areas of the ship. It sails as a living-history exhibit of the Erie Maritime Museum in Erie, Penn., www.brign Niagara.org.

The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie, *continued*

Edwards, and midshipman Webster (doing duty as sailing master) behaved in a very handsome manner.¹³

Captain Brevoort of the army, who acted as a volunteer in the capacity of a marine officer, on board that vessel, is an excellent and brave officer, and with his musketry, did great execution.¹⁴

Lieutenant Turner,¹⁵ commanding the *Caledonia*, brought that vessel into action in the most able manner, and is an officer that in all situations, may be relied on.

The *Ariel*, Lieutenant Parker, and *Scorpion*, sailing master Champlin, were enabled to get early into action, and were of great service.¹⁶

Captain Elliot speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Magrath,¹⁷ purser, who had been despatched in a boat on service, previous to my getting on board the *Niagara*; and, being a seaman, since the action has rendered essential service in taking charge of one of the prizes.

Of Captain Elliot, already so well known to the government, it would be almost superfluous to speak; in this action, he evinced his characteristic bravery and judgment; and, since the close of the action, has given me the most able and essential assistance.

I have the honour to enclose you a return of the killed and wounded, together with a statement of the relative force of the squadrons. The captain and first lieutenant of the *Queen Charlotte*, and first lieutenant of the *Detroit*, were killed. Captain Barclay, senior officer, and the commander of the *Lady Prevost*, severely wounded.¹⁸

Their loss in killed and wounded, I have not yet been able to ascertain; it must, however, have been very great.

Very respectful, I have the honor to be sir,
your most obedient servant,

O. H. PERRY

Statement of the force of the British squadron

Ship *Detroit* - 19 guns-1 on pivot and 2 howitzers

Queen Charlotte - 17 guns, 1 do.

Schooner *Lady Prevost* - 13 do, 1 do.

Brig *Hunter* - 10 do.

Sloop *Little Belt* - 3 do.

Schooner *Chippeway* - 1 do. and 2 swivels

63 guns

Note—The *Detroit* is a new ship, very strongly built, and mounts long twenty-fours, eighteens, and twelves.

Statement of the force of the United States' squadron.

Brig *Lawrence* - 20 guns.

Niagara - 20 do.

Caledonia - 3 do.

Schooner *Ariel* - 4 do. (1 burst early in action)

Scorpion - 2 do.

Somers - 2 do. and 2 swivels

Sloop *Trippe* - 1 do.

Schooner *Tygress* - 1 do.

Porcupine - 1 do.

54 guns

The exact number of the enemy's force, has not been ascertained, but I have good reason to believe that it exceeded ours, by nearly 100 men.¹⁹

Following the battle and repairs to his ships, Perry ferried 2,500 American soldiers to Detroit, while General Harrison moved across country with 1,000 mounted troops. Detroit and Amherstberg had been abandoned by the British. General Harrison caught the retreating British-First Nations army in early October and defeated them in the decisive Battle of the Thames. The United States controlled Lake Erie for the remainder of the war.

After the war, various attempts were made to honor and commemorate Perry's victory without success. During one of the failed attempts to construct a monument it was discovered that here in Kentucky there were still living participants of the battle. On December 17, 1859 the Kentucky Legislature filed a joint resolution to honor the remaining Kentuckians that had served with Perry on Lake Erie.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor of the Commonwealth be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to procure suitable gold medals, with appropriate inscriptions and devices, and in the name of the State of Kentucky to present to each of the surviving officers and soldiers of the Kentucky volunteers who were present and participated in the memorable engagement between the American and British naval forces on Lake Erie, the 10th of September, 1813, as a token of the grateful recollection in which the people of the State hold their brave and patriotic services on that day, and the imperishable renown which that brilliant victory achieved for the common country.²⁰

However, the minting and presentation of these medals was put on hold until after the Civil War (1861-1865). Finally in 1867, fifty-four years after the Battle of Lake Erie, four Kentuckians were awarded medals, James Artus, John Norris, John Tucker, and

The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie, *continued*

William T. Taliaferro.²¹ It was soon discovered that two additional Kentuckians who had fought in the battle were still living, Samuel Hatfield of Floyd County and Ezra Younglove, who was then living in Monroe, Michigan. Legislation was passed and medals presented to both of the old soldiers.²² Dr. Taliaferro would later relate to Alfred Thomas Goodman, an official with the Western Reserve Historical Society that in the winter of 1867-68, a seventh gold medal was presented to another Kentucky survivor of the battle by the name of Manhatten. A search of State records did not reflect this statement.²³

The vision of a Perry Monument finally came to fruition in 1912. Located in Put-in-Bay, Ohio, Perry's Victory and International Peace Memorial commemorates Perry's Lake Erie victory and acts as the symbol of the disarmament of the U. S. – Canadian border.²⁴

Additionally, Kentucky honored Oliver Hazard Perry by naming the City of Hazard (1854) in Perry County (1821), as well as the City of Perryville (1817), in this honor.

Today, a full-size reproduction of the *Niagara*, the ship on which the largest number of Kentuckians served (26), once again sails the waters of Lake Erie.

On September 10, 1988, during the 175th anniversary of the battle the *Niagara* was launched, she serves as a sailing school vessel, part of the Erie Maritime Museum in Erie, Pennsylvania.

How many Kentucky militiamen served aboard Perry's Fleet? Early histories of the Battle of Lake Erie put the number at 100 to 150. In his article entitled, "Kentuckians in the Battle of Lake Erie," which appeared in the September 1911 issue of *The Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society*, Anderson Chenault Quisenberry tells the story of Perry's victory on the lake and from various sources attempted to compile a listing of the Kentucky soldiers who fought in Perry's fleet. Mr. Quisenberry states in the article that he contacted the Navy Department at Washington for a list of the Kentuckians who fought aboard the ships of Perry's fleet. He received a list with 105 names which he included in the article.

We may never know exactly how many Kentucky militiamen served aboard Perry's ships, it is hoped this updated listing of Kentucky soldiers who served aboard Perry's squadron and help win the decisive victory on Lake Erie will better serve future generations.

Roster of Kentuckians at the Battle of Lake Erie

Name:	Rank/Unit Assigned:	Ship:	Remarks:
Anderson, John	Unknown, Unknown	<i>Niagara</i>	Not listed on prize money list. ²⁵
Anderson, Thomas	Private, CPT Swearington's Co., 26 th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Ariel</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 26 Apr 1815. ²⁶
Artus, James	Second Sergeant, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	WIA. Also listed as Artis. Received \$447.39 prize money, 08 Nov 1814. ²⁷ Recipient of Gold Medal presented by the Commonwealth of Kentucky to living participants of the Battle of Lake Erie.
Bailey, James	Private, CPT Moore's Co., U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Also listed as Baly/Baley. Received 28 th \$214.89 prize money, 16 May 1815. ²⁸
Bates, John	Private, CPT Holt's Co., U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Tigress</i>	Also listed as Batis/Battice. Received 17 th \$214.89 prize money, July 1814. ²⁹
Beckley, Joseph	Orderly Sergeant, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Also listed as Bickley/Buckley. Received \$447.39 prize money, 08 Nov 1814. ³⁰
Berry, Joseph	Corporal, CPT Martin's Co., 27 th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Scorpion</i> 1	Received \$447.39 prize money, 21 Nov 814. ³¹

The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie, *continued*

Name:	Rank/Unit Assigned:	Ship:	Remarks:
Biggs, Josiah	Private, CPT Martin's Co., 27 th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Scorpion</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 25 Dec 1814. ³²
Bland, Micajah	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Also listed as McCager. Received \$214.89 prize money, 08 Nov 1814. ³³
Blaney, David L.	Private, CPT Cairns' Co., 27 th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Trippe</i>	Also listed as Bleany. Received \$214.89 prize money, 13 Feb 1815. ³⁴
Bonner, William	Private, CPT Cushing's Co., 2 nd U.S. Artillery Regiment.	<i>Trippe</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 28 Nov 1814. ³⁵
Bowman, Gilbert	Private, CPT Swearington's Co. 26 th U. S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Ariel</i>	His widow received \$214.89 prize money, 13 Feb 1815. ³⁶
Bradford, Thomas H.	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 20 Jan 1815. ³⁷
Bromwell, John	Private, CPT Gill's Co., 27 th U.S. Infantry Regiment	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 20 Jan 1815. ³⁸
Brown, John	Corporal, CPT Holder's Co. U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Trippe</i>	Received \$447.39 prize money, Nov 17 th 1814. ³⁹
Bryant, David	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 08 Nov 1814. ⁴⁰
Burnett, Griffen	Private, CPT Stockton's Co., 28 th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Also listed as Griffin. Received \$214.89 prize money, 31 Jan 1816. ⁴¹
Burns, Francis	Private, CPT Swearington's Co., 26 th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Ariel</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 22 Apr 1815. ⁴²
Cavill, Thomas	Private, CPT Elliott's Co., 19 th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Porcupine</i>	Also listed as Cavalie/Cavaller. Received \$214.89 prize money, 19 Apr 1815. ⁴³
Chetwood, John R.	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Also listed as Cheetwood/Chitwood. Received \$214.89 prize money, 31 Aug 1815. ⁴⁴
Clifford, John	Private, CPT Swearington's Co., 26 th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Scorpion</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 06 Nov 1814. ⁴⁵
Coats, Aaron	Private, CPT Gist's Co., 28 th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Also listed as Coutts. Received \$214.89 prize money, 16 May 1815. ⁴⁶
Coburn, James W.	Lieutenant, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Ohio</i>	Received \$1,214.29 prize money, 20 Feb 1818. ⁴⁷
Cochran, London	Private, CPT Thomas' Co., Pennsylvania Artillery.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, July 1814. ⁴⁸
Cochran, Samuel	Private, CPT Records' Co., 147th Pennsylvania Militia Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	WIA. His father, Alexander received his \$214.89 prize money, 08 Nov 1814. ⁴⁹
Colrick, Charles	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Also listed as Collrick/Colerich. Received \$214.89 prize money, 12 Sep 1814. ⁵⁰
Cook, Henry	Private, CPT Rodgers' Co., U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Scorpion</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, Jan 24 th 1815. ⁵¹

The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie, *continued*

Name:	Rank/Unit Assigned:	Ship:	Remarks:
Cunningham, Ebenezer	Private, CPT Cairn's Co., 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Lawrence</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 11 Sep 1814. ⁵²
Davidson, Joseph	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U. S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 18 Sep 1814. ⁵³
Decker, John	Private, CPT Van Horn's Co., 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Trippe</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 20 Dec 1814. ⁵⁴
Delaney, Joseph	Private, CPT Bradford's Co., 17th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Scorpion</i>	Also listed as Delany. Received \$214.89 prize money, 06 Nov 1814. ⁵⁵
Denton, John	Private, CPT Daniel's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 06 Nov 1814. ⁵⁶
Devault, Isaac	Private, CPT Martin's Co., 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Scorpion</i>	Also listed as Devalt. Received \$214.89 prize money, 12 Sep 1814. ⁵⁷
Drake, George W.	Private, CPT Campbell's Co., 24th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Tigress</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 25 Sep 1814. ⁵⁸
Duncanson, John B.	Private, CPT Gist's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment	<i>Niagara</i>	Also listed as Washington Dunkerson. Received \$214.89 prize money, 09 Dec 1814. W. H. Perrin makes the statement that Dunkerson was in the hottest of the fight, and when the colors had been shot away, he climbed into the rigging and re-nailed them on the mast, in the face of a murderous fire from the enemy. ⁵⁹
Ellis, Levi	Sergeant, CPT Bradford's Co., 17th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Trippe</i>	Received \$447.39 prize money, 11 Jan 1815. ⁶⁰
Ellis, William	Private, CPT Lowry's Co., U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, Jul 28th 1814. ⁶¹
Flagg, David	Private, CPT Moore's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 06 Nov 1814. ⁶²
Flaherty, Sim	Private, CPT Gill's Co., 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Trippe</i>	Also listed as Sem Fleharty. Received \$214.89 prize money, 14 Jan 1815. ⁶³
George, John H.	Private, CPT Puthuff's Co., 26th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 26 Jun 1815. ⁶⁴
Gordon, Lewis	Private, LT Brooks', Detachment of U.S. Marines.	<i>Porcupine</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 21 Nov 1814. ⁶⁵
Green, Isaac	Private, CPT Cairns' Co., 26th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Trippe</i>	WIA. Received \$214.89 prize money, 26 Nov 1814. ⁶⁶
Hall, John	Private, CPT Sanderson's Co., 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Tigress</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 24 Jul 1815. ⁶⁷
Harland, Jesse	Private, LT Brooks' Detachment of U.S. Marines.	<i>Lawrence</i>	KIA. Also listed as Harlan/Harlon. His father John Harlan received \$214.89 prize money, 12 Aug 1817. ⁶⁸
Harrington, Charles	Private, CPT Bradford's Co., 17th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Lawrence</i>	WIA. Received \$214.89 prize money, 11 Sep 1814. ⁶⁹
Harrington, Har. C.	Private, CPT Martin's Co., 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Tigress</i>	Should be Harvey C., also listed as Harrington. Received \$214.89 prize money,

The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie, *continued*

Name:	Rank/Unit Assigned:	Ship:	Remarks:
			21 Nov 1814. ⁷⁰
Harten, Charles	Private, CPT Lowry's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Also listed as Harter. Received \$214.89 prize money, 18 Sep 1814. ⁷¹
Hatfield, Samuel	Private, CPT Mosby's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Also listed as Hadfield. Received \$214.89 prize money, 10 Jan 1815. ⁷² Pension SC-20257. ⁷³ The last recipient of Gold Medal presented by the Commonwealth of Kentucky to living participants of the Battle of Lake Erie.
Heddleson, John	Third Lieutenant, CPT Stockton's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Ohio</i>	Also listed as Heddelson. Received \$1,214.29 prize money, 24 April 1816. ⁷⁴
Henry, William	Private, CPT Rodgers' Co., 147th Pennsylvania Militia Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 06 Nov 1814. ⁷⁵
Hickman, David	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 08 Nov 1814. ⁷⁶
Hocker, William	Private, Unknown.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 16 May 1815. ⁷⁷
Hockersmith, William	Private, CPT Moore's Co., 28th U. S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Also listed as Hockensmith. Received \$214.89 prize money, 06 Nov 1814. ⁷⁸
Holbert, Nathan	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Also listed as Halbert. Received \$214.89 prize money, 08 Nov 1814. ⁷⁹
Holiday, _____	Private, CPT Gill's Co., 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Trippe</i>	Also listed as Holliday. Received \$214.89 prize money, Nov 1814. ⁸⁰⁰
Howard, Eli	Private, CPT Magowan's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Records indicate that he did not receive any prize money. ⁸¹
Jarvis, Parker	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 08 Nov 1814. ⁸²
Johnson, Abraham	Private, CPT Gill's Co., U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Trippe</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, Nov 27th 1814. ⁸³
Johnson, Philip	Private, CPT Gray's Co., 24th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Scorpion</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 19 Apr 1815. ⁸⁴
Kelley, John C.	Private, CPT Bradford's Co., 17th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Lawrence</i>	KIA. Also listed as Kelly. Not listed on prize list. ⁸⁵
Killey Ezra	Private, CPT Cairn's Co., 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Trippe</i>	Also listed as Ezrea Kelly/Kelley. Received \$214.89 prize money, 11 Sep 1814. ⁸⁶
King, Conrad	Private, CPT Swearington's Co., 26th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Ariel</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 15 Nov 1815. ⁸⁷
Little, David	Corporal, CPT Swearington's Co., 26th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Porcupine</i>	Received \$447.39 prize money, 223 Dec 1814. ⁸⁸
Ludd, John	Private, Unknown	<i>Lawrence</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 11 Jan 1815. ⁸⁹
Lynam, Charles	Private, CPT Magowan's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Also listed as Lynam and Linum. Received \$214.89, 16 May 1815. ⁹⁰

The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie, *continued*

Name:	Rank/Unit Assigned:	Ship:	Remarks:
McCarty, John	Private, CPT Martin's Co., 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Trippe</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 06 Nov 1814. ⁹¹
McCord, Alexander	Private, CPT Sanderson's Co., 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Tigress</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, Mar 1815. ⁹²
McCoy, John	Private, Unknown.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 06 Nov 1814. ⁹³
McGarney, Moses	Private, CPT Sanderson's Co., 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Scorpion</i>	Also listed as McGarvey. Received \$214.89 prize money, 27 Feb 1815. ⁹⁴
McHowell, John	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Also listed as Howell. Received \$214.89 prize money, 08 Nov 1814. ⁹⁵
McKenney, Samuel	Private, CPT Records' Co., 147th Pennsylvania Militia Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 06 Nov 1814. ⁹⁶
McManomy, George	Private, CPT Mosby's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	WIA. Also listed as McManomey, McManimy, and McManaway. Received \$214.89 prize money, 16 May 1815. Pension Old War IF#25675. ⁹⁷
Maltzbocker, Daniel	Private, CPT Tipton's Co., 147th Pennsylvania Militia Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Also listed as David, and Metzenbach/ Metzenbough. Received \$214.89 prize money, Jul 1814. ⁹⁸
Manhatten, ____.	Private, Unknown Co., 28th U. S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Possibly WIA. Records indicate that he did not receive any prize money. ⁹⁹
Marless, John (see John Naites)	Private	<i>Trippe</i>	WIA. This individual was actually John Naites. Also listed as Maless. Received \$214.89 prize money, Jan 1815. ¹⁰⁰
Martin, John	Private, Unknown.	<i>Tigress</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 21 Feb 1816. ¹⁰¹
Mason, Sanford A.	Sergeant, CPT Stockton's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	WIA. Also listed as Sandford. Received \$447.39 prize money, 16 May 1816. Pension Old War IF#25642. ¹⁰²
Miller, Frederick	Private, CPT Stockton's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 16 May 1815. ¹⁰³
Mitchell, Richard	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 30 Jan 1816. ¹⁰⁴
Morris, Joseph	Private, CPT Magowan's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 16 May 1815. ¹⁰⁵
Naites, John (see John Marless)	Private, CPT Bradford's Co., 17th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Trippe</i>	WIA. Also listed as Malass/Marless. No prize money was issued for anyone with the name Naites. ¹⁰⁶
Nelson, William	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 20 Mar 1816. ¹⁰⁷
Norris, John	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U. S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 08 Nov 1814. Pension Old War IF#25714. ¹⁰⁸ Recipient of Gold Medal presented by the Commonwealth of Kentucky to living par-

The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie, *continued*

Name:	Rank/Unit Assigned:	Ship:	Remarks:
Osburn, John	Private, CPT Moore's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Participants of the Battle of Lake Erie. Received \$214.89 prize money, 16 May 1815. ¹⁰⁹
Parker, Garland	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 08 Nov 1814. ¹¹⁰
Parker, Rowland T.	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U. S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Records indicate that he did not receive any prize money. ¹¹¹
Perkins, Isaac	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	WIA. Received \$214.89 prize money, 08 Nov 1814. ¹¹²
Perkins, William B.	Private, CPT Stockton's Co., 19th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Lawrence</i>	WIA. Received \$214.89 prize money, 20 Mar 1815. Pension Old War IF#17034. ¹¹³
Pomeroy, Joseph	Private, CPT Chunn's Co., 19th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Tigress</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, Jul 1814. ¹¹⁴
Redman, Joseph	Private, CPT Graham's Co. 1st U.S. Rifle Regiment.	Unknown	Possibly WIA. Names does not appear on prize list. ¹¹⁵
Reed, William	Private, CPT Martin's Co., 27th Infantry Regiment.	<i>Scorpion</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 22 Feb 1815. ¹¹⁶
Reems, John	Private, CPT Stockton's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	WIA. Also listed as Rumas, Ream/Reams. Received \$214.89 prize money, 16 May 1815. Pension Old War IF#47904. ¹¹⁷
Roberts, Henry	Private, CPT Elliott's Co. 19th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Porcupine</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 06 Nov 1814. ¹¹⁸
Rogers, John	Private, CPT Kesling's Co., 26th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Porcupine</i>	Also listed as Rodgers. Received \$214.89 prize money, 06 Oct 1815. ¹¹⁹
Roof, Samuel	Private, CPT Kesling's Co., 26th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Porcupine</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 20 Mar 1815. ¹²⁰
Rush, Garrett	Private, CPT Martin's Co., 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Trippe</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 09 Feb 1815. ¹²¹
Scott, Andrew B.	Corporal, CPT Gist's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	WIA. Received \$447.39 prize money, Jul 1814. ¹²²
Sergeant, Hosea	Private, CPT Hunter's Co., 17th U.S. Infantry Regiment	<i>Lawrence</i>	Also listed as Hosey. Received \$214.89 prize money, 30 Dec 1816. In a newspaper article in 1860, Sergeant stated that he was stationed at gun #9, when it was disabled. He was standing near the halcyards when Perry disembarked in the first cutter, he claims to have helped haul down Perry's "Don't Give Up the Ship" flag and personally handed it to Perry. ¹²³
Smith, William	Private, CPT Swearington's Co., 26th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Ariel</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 17 Sep 1814. ¹²⁴
Smothers, Charles	Private, CPT Rodgers' Co., 24th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Scorpion</i>	Also listed as Smithers. Received \$214.89 prize money, 08 Nov 1814. ¹²⁵

The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie, *continued*

Name:	Rank/Unit Assigned:	Ship:	Remarks:
Stockton, George	Captain, CPT Stockton's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Ohio</i>	Received \$2,295.00 prize money, 06 Mar 1816. Prior to the battle Stockton returned to Fort Seneca for clothes for his men and did not return to the ship until the action was over. ¹²⁶
Swift, Marlen	Private, CPT Cairns' Co., 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Trippe</i>	This was actually Martin Sniff. Received \$214.89 prize money, 12 Sep 1814. ¹²⁷
Taliaferro, William Thornton	Corporal, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Also listed as Thornton Tolliver. Received \$447.39 prize money, 08 Nov 1814. ¹²⁸ Recipient of Gold Medal presented by the Commonwealth of Kentucky to living participants of the Battle of Lake Erie.
Tate, Henry	Private, CPT Magowan's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 16 May 1815. ¹²⁹
Thompson, John	Private, CPT Magowan's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 16 May 1815. ¹³⁰
Thurman, Samuel	Private, LT Richards' Co., 24th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Porcupine</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 09 Sep 1817. ¹³¹
Trapnall, Joshua	Private, CPT Bradford's Co., 17th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	WIA/DOW. His widow, Elizabeth, received \$214.89 prize money, 07 June 1814. ¹³²
Tucker, John	Private, CPT Payne's Co., Ball's Squadron Light Dragoons, U.S. Volunteers.	<i>Caledonia</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 08 Nov 1814. ¹³³ Recipient of Gold Medal presented by the Commonwealth of Kentucky to living participants of the Battle of Lake Erie.
Tuft, Thomas	Private, CPT Gray's Co., 24th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Lawrence</i>	WIA. Also listed as Tufft/Tuff. Received \$214.89 prize money, 25 Sep 1814. ¹³⁴
Vantruce, Frederick	Private, CPT Stockton's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 16 May 1815. ¹³⁵
Vanway, Lewis	Private, CPT Sanderson's Co., 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Tigress</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 22 Feb 1815. ¹³⁶
Webster, Henry	Private, CPT Lowry's Co., 28th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 21 Nov 1814. ¹³⁷
Webster, William	Corporal, CPT Gill's Co., 27th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Tigress</i>	Received \$447.39 prize money, 20 Mar 1815. ¹³⁸
Welch, Edward	Private, Unknown Co., 17th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Scorpion</i>	Also listed as Welsh. Received \$214.89 prize money, 06 Nov 1814. ¹³⁹
West, Freeman	Private, Unknown Co., Pennsylvania Militia	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, Jul 1814. ¹⁴⁰
Williams, Abner	Private, LT Brooks' Detachment of U.S. Marines	<i>Lawrence</i>	KIA. His father received \$214.89 prize money, Jul 1814. ¹⁴¹
Wright, Alexander	Private, CPT Kesling's Co., 26th U.S. Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$214.89 prize money, 07 Dec 1815. ¹⁴²
Younglove, Ezra	Second Corporal, CPT Gist's Co., 28th Infantry Regiment.	<i>Niagara</i>	Received \$447.39 prize money, 18 Sep 1814. ¹⁴³ Recipient of Gold Medal presented by the Commonwealth of Ken-

The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie, *continued*

Name:	Rank/Unit Assigned:	Ship:	Remarks:
			tucky to living participants of the Battle of Lake Erie.

A. C. Quisenberry's list indicated there were a total of 105 Kentucky Soldiers. Taking his published list along with various others records we come up with completely different numbers. Published numbers of the Kentucky Militia who participated in Perry's victory on Lake Erie range from 150 to Quisenberry's 105 to a possible 68. Additionally, one has to consider possible errors in record keeping.

Although numbers differ drastically, as to the Kentucky Militia's involvement in the Battle of Erie, it does not diminish the significant role these soldiers turned sailors played in this pivotal battle in the War of 1812.

Breakdown by State

Kentucky soldiers:	43
Other States:	49
Unknown:	25
Grand total:	117

(Note: Taking the number of known Kentucky soldiers (43) and the number of unknowns (25), we have a total of 68 possible solders from Kentucky. Below breakdown totals are from taking only those 68 possible Kentucky soldiers).

Kentucky Soldier Breakdown by Unit

2nd United States Artillery Regiment	
Captain Daniel Cushing's Company (Battery):	1
1st United States Rifle Regiment	
Captain Graham's Company:	1
17th United States Infantry Regiment	
Captain William Bradford's Company:	4
Captain Holder's Company:	1
Captain Holt's Company:	1
Captain James Hunter's Company:	1
19th United States Infantry Regiment	
Captain John Chunn's Company:	1
24th United States Infantry Regiment	
Captain James H. Campbell's Company:	1
26th United States Infantry Regiment	
Captain Samuel Swearington's Company:	1

Captain Cairns's Company:	1
Captain George Kesling's Company:	1
27th United States Infantry Regiment	
Captain William Gill's Company:	2
28th United States Infantry Regiment	
Captain Henry Daniels' Company:	1
Captain Henry Gist's Company:	6
Captain John Lowry's Company:	1
Captain Johnston Magowan's Company:	5
Captain Nimrod Moore's Company:	3
Captain Benjamin Mosby's Company:	2
Captain George Stockton's Company:	6
Unknown Company:	1
Lieutenant Colonel James V. Ball's Squadron, Light Dragoons, U. S. Volunteers	
Captain Payne's Company:	21
Unknown:	6
Total:	68

Number of Kentucky Soldiers Serving Aboard Each Ship

U. S. Brig <i>Caledonia</i> :	20
U. S. Brig <i>Lawrence</i> :	3
U. S. Brig <i>Niagara</i> :	26
U. S. Schooner <i>Ariel</i> :	1
U. S. Schooner <i>Ohio</i> :	3
U. S. Schooner <i>Porcupine</i> :	1
U. S. Schooner <i>Scorpion</i> :	2
U. S. Schooner <i>Tigress</i> :	5
U. S. Sloop <i>Trippe</i> :	6
Unknown:	1
Total:	68

Kentuckians By Rank Breakdown

Captain:	1
Lieutenant:	1
3rd Lieutenant:	1
Orderly Sergeant:	1
Sergeant:	1
2nd Sergeant:	2
Corporal:	4

The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie, *continued*

Private: 56
Unknown: 1
Total: 68

Kentucky Casualties

Killed in action (KIA): 1 = Kelley, John C. (*Lawrence*).

Wounded in action (WIA): 9 = Artus, James (*Caledonia*); Green, Isaac (*Trippe*); McManomy, George (*Niagara*); Manhatten, _____ (*Niagara*); Nailes, John (*Trippe*); Perkins, Isaac (*Caledonia*); Redman, Joseph (Unknown); Reems, John (*Niagara*); Scott, Andrew B. (*Niagara*).

Died of wounds (DOW): 0

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About the author

John M. Trowbridge is command historian of the Kentucky National Guard. He is a retired sergeant first class in the U.S. Army. As a military historian, Trowbridge has chronicled the service of numerous important Kentuckians, from medal of honor winners to civil rights activists. His work has been honored by the U.S. Department of Defense, the American Association for State and Local History, and the Historical Confederation of Kentucky. He is the author of Heroes Unsung: Kentucky's Confederate Medal of Honor and Roll of Honor Recipients and his work has appeared in The Encyclopedia of Kentucky, Kentucky Women, The Military History of the Bluegrass and in various Kentucky newspapers. His most recent article in Kentucky Ancestors, "Kentuckians at the Battle of Tippecanoe," appeared in Volume 41, Number 3.



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Endnotes

¹ Marines were used much in the same way they are today aboard Naval vessels as the security force, preventing their ship from being boarded by the enemy, and also served as sharpshooters

² Perrin, William H. *County of Christian, Kentucky*, p. 171. Additionally, both Collins' and Smith's, *History of Kentucky*, put the number of Kentucky volunteers at 150.

³ McAfee, Robert B. *History of the Late War in the Western Country*, p. 345.

⁴ Lieutenant John J. Yarnall.

⁵ Captain Jesse D. Elliott.

⁶ Lieutenant Dulaney Forrest.

⁷ Sailing Master William V. Taylor.

⁸ Marine Lieutenant John Brooks.

⁹ Midshipman Henry Laub.

¹⁰ Midshipman John Clark.

¹¹ Purser Samuel Hambleton.

¹² Midshipman Augustus Swartwout.

¹³ Lieutenant Joseph E. Smith, Lieutenant John J. Edwards, and Sailing Master Nelson Webster.

¹⁴ Captain Henry B. Brevoort.

¹⁵ Lieutenant Commandant Daniel Turner.

¹⁶ Lieutenant Commandant J. Packet. Sailing Master Stephen Champlin.

¹⁷ Purser Humphrey Magrath.

¹⁸ Robert Heriot Barclay (18 September 1786 – 08 May 1837) Served in both the Napoleonic and War of 1812. Born in Scotland, he entered the Royal Navy at age 15. Fought at the Battle of Trafalgar, where he lost his left arm. In 1813, was placed in charge of British naval forces on Lake Erie. His 6 ships with their under-trained crews were defeated by Perry at the Battle of Lake Erie. Barclay was seriously wounded in the engagement. In 1814, a court of inquiry acquitted him of wrongdoing in his handling of the Lake Erie battle. Promoted to the rank of Captain in 1824. He died in Edinburgh.

¹⁹ Brannan, *Official Letters*, pp. 205-208.

²⁰ 1859, *Journal of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, p. 158.

The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie, *continued*

²¹ 1867, *Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, p. 123. Resolution No. 44.

²² 1867, *Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, p. 130. Resolution No. 63. 1868, *Acts of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, pp. 89-90. Resolution No. 31.

²³ Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors* . . . p. 165.

²⁴ Construction began in 1912, funding problems stopped work in 1915. 1919 Federal government assumed control, construction completed in 1931, with dedication on July 31, 1931.

²⁵ Records indicate that Anderson was from Christian County, Kentucky. Perrin, *History of Christian County, Kentucky*, p. 171. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans*, p. 2.

²⁶ Records indicate that Anderson was from Ross County, Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 72.

²⁷ Records indicate Artus was from Mason County, Kentucky. Kentucky Adjutant General Report lists Artus as 4th Sergeant. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors* . . . p. 67. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans*, p. 3. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368.

²⁸ Records do not indicate where Bailey was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 82.

²⁹ Records do not indicate where Bates was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 77. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 358.

³⁰ Records indicate that Beckley was from Mason County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 67. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368 List Beckley as 3rd Sergeant.

³¹ Records indicate that Berry was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 69.

³² Records indicate that Biggs was born in Virginia, later lived in Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 69.

³³ Records indicate that Bland was from Mason County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 68. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368 lists Bland as 3rd Corporal.

³⁴ Records indicate that Blaney was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 75.

³⁵ Records indicate that Bonner was from Harrison County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 76.

³⁶ Records do not indicate where Bowman was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 72.

³⁷ Bradford was from Scott County, Kentucky, he served in the Kentucky Legislature 1844-46. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 67. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368.

³⁸ Records indicate that Bromwell was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 83.

³⁹ Brown was from Jefferson County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 75.

⁴⁰ Records indicate that Bryant was from either Mason or

Henry County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 67. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368.

⁴¹ Records do not indicate where Burnett was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 82.

⁴² Records indicate that Burns was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 72.

⁴³ Records indicate that Cavill was born in Connecticut, later living in Ohio. Cavill was a Second Sergeant in Elliott's Co. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors* . . . p. 71.

⁴⁴ Chetwood was from Greenup County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 68. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368 lists Chitwood as 1st Sergeant.

⁴⁵ Records indicate that Clifford was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 69.

⁴⁶ Records indicate Coats was from Warren County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 83.

⁴⁷ Records indicate that Coburn was from Mason County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 84. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368 listed as 1st Lieutenant.

⁴⁸ Records indicate that Cochran was from Pennsylvania. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors* . . . p. 81.

⁴⁹ Records indicate that Cochran was from Pennsylvania. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors* . . . p. 82.

⁵⁰ Records indicate that Colrick was from Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 67. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368.

⁵¹ Records indicate that Cook was born in New York later living in Tennessee. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 69.

⁵² Records indicate that Cunningham was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 65.

⁵³ Records indicate Davidson was from either Woodford or Lawrence County, Kentucky. Davidson also served as a Surgeon's Mate, Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 137. Additionally, Dr. Usher Parsons in his account of the battle published in the *New England Journal of Medicine*, October, 1818, mentions the service of Davidson, ". . . Mr. Davidson, the later gentleman was a volunteer soldier among the Kentucky troops and engaged to serve on board the fleet during the action. After the action he rendered the wounded every aid in his power, continuing with them three months. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 67.

⁵⁴ Records indicate that Decker may have been from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors* . . . p. 75.

⁵⁵ Records indicate that Delaney was from Warren County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 69.

⁵⁶ Records do not indicate where Denton was from. Samuel

The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie, *continued*

Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 83.

⁵⁷ Records indicate that Devault was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 69.

⁵⁸ Records do not indicate where Drake was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 77.

⁵⁹ Records indicate that Duncanson was possibly from Christian County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 82. Perrin, *History of Christian County, Kentucky*, p. 171. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans*, p. 16.

⁶⁰ Records do not indicate where Ellis was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 75.

⁶¹ Records do not indicate where Ellis was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 82.

⁶² Records indicate that Flagg was born in Massachusetts. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors* . . . p. 83. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 358.

⁶³ Records indicate that Flaherty was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 75.

⁶⁴ Records indicate that George was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 83.

⁶⁵ Records indicate that Gordon was a native of Maryland. Gordon was the drummer in Brooks' unit. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 71.

⁶⁶ Records do not indicate where Green was from. Quisenberry, p. 48, lists Green as serving aboard *Ariel*. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 75.

⁶⁷ Records indicate that Hall was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 77.

⁶⁸ Records indicate that Harland was from Pennsylvania. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors* . . . p. 65.

⁶⁹ Records indicate that Harrington was a native of Massachusetts. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 65.

⁷⁰ Records indicate that Harrington was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 77.

⁷¹ Records do not indicate where Harten was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 83.

⁷² Records indicate Hatfield was from Floyd, where he died in 1905 at the age of 105 years old. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 82.

⁷³ White, *Index to Pensions, War of 1812*, v. 2, p. 947.

⁷⁴ Heddleson was born in New York, he was living in Fleming County, Kentucky at the time of the War of 1812. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 84.

⁷⁵ Records indicate that Henry was from Pennsylvania. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors* . . . p. 82.

⁷⁶ Records indicate that Hickman was from Mason County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 67. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368 listed as Saddler.

⁷⁷ Records do not indicate where Hocker was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 83.

⁷⁸ Records indicate that Hockersmith was from either Woodford or Fayette County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 82. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 358.

⁷⁹ Records indicate that Holbert was from either Fayette or Lewis County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 67. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368.

⁸⁰ Quisenberry only listed the last name, Holiday, records indicate that his full name was Andrew Holiday. Additionally records do not indicate where he was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 75.

⁸¹ Records indicate that Howard was from Fleming County, Kentucky. Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . pp. 152-153.

⁸² Records indicate that Jarvis was from Jefferson County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 68. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368 listed as Parker, Jarvis.

⁸³ Records indicate that Johnson was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 75.

⁸⁴ Records indicate that Johnson was from Tennessee. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 69.

⁸⁵ Records do not indicate where Kelley was from. Kelly was a corporal in Bradford's Co. Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 156.

⁸⁶ Records indicate that Killey was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 75.

⁸⁷ Records indicate that King was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 72.

⁸⁸ Records indicate that Little was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 70.

⁸⁹ Records do not indicate where Ludd was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 65.

⁹⁰ Quisenberry lists as Thomas Lyman. Records indicate that Lynam was from Garrard County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 82.

⁹¹ Records indicate that McCarty was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 75.

⁹² Records indicate that McCord was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 77.

⁹³ Records do not indicate where McCoy was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 82.

⁹⁴ Records indicate that McGarney was from Pennsylvania. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors* . . . p. 70.

⁹⁵ Records indicate that McHowell was from Jefferson County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 68. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368 listed as Jonathan Howell.

⁹⁶ Records indicate that McKenney was from Pennsylvania. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors* . . . p. 82.

⁹⁷ Records indicate that McManomy was from Fayette County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 83. White, *Index to Pensions, War of 1812*, v. 2, p. 1241. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans*, p. 33.

⁹⁸ Records indicate that Maltzbocker was from Pennsylvania.

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Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors* . . . p. 82.

⁹⁹ Records indicate that Manhatten was from Pike County, Kentucky. Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 165.

¹⁰⁰ Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 75.

¹⁰¹ Records do not indicate where Martin was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 77.

¹⁰² Records indicate that Mason was from Virginia, following the war he moved to Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 82. White, *Index to Pensions, War of 1812*, v. 2, p. 1266.

¹⁰³ Records do not indicate where Miller was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 83.

¹⁰⁴ Records indicate that Mitchell was from either Logan, Allen, or Fayette County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 67. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368.

¹⁰⁵ Records indicate that Morris was from Bath County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 83.

¹⁰⁶ Records do not indicate where Nailes was from. Quisenberry states that Nailes served aboard *Ariel*, other records indicate that he was WIA while in *Trippe*.

¹⁰⁷ Records indicate that Nelson was from Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 67. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368.

¹⁰⁸ Records indicate that Norris was born in Maryland and was living in Mason County, Kentucky at the time of the war. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors* . . . p. 68. White, *Index to Pensions, War of 1812*, v. 3, p. 1357. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans*, pp. 37-38. For a complete account of Norris' military service see Boone County *Recorder*, starting October 17, 1878 ending November 7, 1878. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368.

¹⁰⁹ Records do not indicate where Osburn was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 83.

¹¹⁰ Records indicate that Parker was from either Scott or Lewis County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 67. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 102 and 368. Prior to Lake Erie Parker had served in CPT Thomas Morris' Co., part of Scott's Regiment, he survived the Battle of River Raisin.

¹¹¹ Records indicate that Parker was from Mason County, Kentucky. Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 172. Not listed in the *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*. However, he is mentioned in various correspondence by Kentucky veterans as having been in the battle.

¹¹² Records indicate that Perkins was from Bath County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 68. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368.

¹¹³ Records indicate Perkins may have been from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors* . . . p. 65. White, *Index to Pensions, War of 1812*, v. 3, p. 1411.

¹¹⁴ Records do not indicate where Pomeroy was from.

Pomeroy was fifth corporal in Chunn's Co. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 77.

¹¹⁵ Records indicate that Redman was from Mason County, Kentucky. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans*, p. 42.

¹¹⁶ Records indicate that Reed was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 69.

¹¹⁷ Records indicate that Reems was born in Maryland and was living in Fleming County, Kentucky at the time of the war. Some records indicate that Reems was wounded in action. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors* . . . p. 82. White, *Index to Pensions, War of 1812*, v. 3, p. 1471. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans*, pp. 41-42.

¹¹⁸ Records indicate that Roberts was from Ohio. Roberts was third corporal in Elliott's Co. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 71.

¹¹⁹ Records do not indicate where Rogers was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 71.

¹²⁰ Records indicate that Roof was from Ohio, later living in Indiana. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 70.

¹²¹ Quisenberry listed individual as Garrett, Rush. Records indicate that Rush was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 75.

¹²² Records indicate that Scott was from Shelby County, Kentucky. Also listed as a Private in Gist's Company. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 82.

¹²³ Records indicate that Sergeant was born in Massachusetts at the time he enlisted he was living in Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 65, and 179.

¹²⁴ Records indicate that Smith was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 72.

¹²⁵ Records indicate that Smothers was born in Virginia, later living in Tennessee. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 69.

¹²⁶ Records indicate that Stockton was from either Fleming or Mason County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 84. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans*, p. 48.

¹²⁷ Quisenberry, p. 48, lists Marlen Swift, however unable to locate any other information on this individual. Records indicate that this was Martin Sniff who served aboard *Trippe*. Records further indicate that he was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 75.

¹²⁸ Records indicate that Taliaferro was from Bracken County, Kentucky. Taliaferro was first corporal, however he is mentioned in Surgeon Usher Parsons papers for the valuable assistance he rendered following the battle. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 67 and 188. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans*, p. 49. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368.

¹²⁹ Records do not indicate where Tate was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 82.

¹³⁰ Records do not indicate where Thompson was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 82.

¹³¹ Quisenberry listed individual as Thramin. Records indicate

The Kentucky Militia in the Battle of Lake Erie, *continued*

that Thurman was from Tennessee. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 71.

¹³² Quisenberry listed individual as Aaron Trapnall. Records indicate that Trapnall was from Maryland. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 83.

¹³³ Records indicate that Tucker was from Mason County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 68. Clift, *Notes on Kentucky Veterans*, p. 51. *Kentucky Adjutant General Report War of 1812*, p. 368.

¹³⁴ Quisenberry listed individual as Luft. Records indicate that Tuft was from Pennsylvania. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 65.

¹³⁵ Records indicate that Vantruce was from Fleming County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 83.

¹³⁶ Records indicate that Vanway was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 77.

¹³⁷ Records do not indicate where Webster was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 83.

¹³⁸ Records do not indicate where Webster was from. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 76.

¹³⁹ Records indicate that Welch was from Bracken County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 69.

¹⁴⁰ Records indicate that West was from Pennsylvania. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 81.

¹⁴¹ Records indicate that Williams was from Pennsylvania. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 65.

¹⁴² Records indicate that Wright was from Ohio. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 83.

¹⁴³ Records indicate that Younglove was from Christian County, Kentucky. Samuel Hambleton's prize list. Also Altoff, *Deep Water Sailors*. . . p. 82

New Addresses of Former Jefferson Countians, 1921

Part One

On November 10, 1921, the Jeffersonian newspaper, which served Jefferson County exclusive of Louisville, printed a list of former residents who had moved away, along with their new addresses. Some changes have been made to original punctuation, and "Ky." has been dropped from places within the state. "Jno." is a traditional abbreviation for John or similar given names. "Nee," which literally means "born," is a traditional abbreviation for "maiden name." "R.F.D." means "Rural Free Delivery," the federal government program that provided free mail delivery to rural areas from 189? to 19??. Notes appear in parentheses.

Below is the list, as *The Jeffersonian* has been able to secure it, of the "boys and girls" who have gone out from Jefferson County and are now making their homes in many instances, far from "The Old Home Town."

Their present and former addresses are indicated by the abbreviations P.A. and O.A., respectively.

Mrs. L.P. Jones
P.A., La Center, Ballard County
O.A., Buechel, Route 10

Mrs. George Page
P.A., Bowling Green
O.A., Buechel, Route 10

Mr. N.G. Boston
P.A., Webster City, Iowa
O.A., Mt. Washington

Rev. G.W. Hummel
P.A., 1026 Chestnut St.
Bowling Green
O.A., Jeffersontown

Mrs. Minnie McGlothan
P.A., Georgetown, Ind.
O.A., Jeffersontown

Mrs. J.M. Dagly
P.A., Sterling, Colo.
O.A., Eastwood

Mrs. Howard Cochran
P.A., De Land, Fla.
O.A., Eastwood

Dr. G.W. Threlkild
P.A., Box 443
Lexington
O.A., Louisville and Prospect

Mr. Dana E. Barnes
P.A., Box 1051
Birmingham, Ala.
O.A., Mt. Washington

Mr. M.H. Schindler
P.A., Vine Grove
O.A., Middletown

Mr. Louis Schindler
P.A., Foley, Ala.
O.A., Middletown

Prof. T.E. Cochran
P.A., Manon, Ala.
O.A., Shepherdsville

New Addresses of Former Jefferson Countians, 1921, *continued* _____

Mr. Jno. Hignnis (Higgins?)
P.A., Standford
O.A., Louisville

Mr. H.S. Cochran
P.A., Charleston, Mo.
O.A., Shepherdsville

Mr. Lee Cochran
P.A., Dorena, Mo.
O.A., Shepherdsville

Mrs. Harold Logan;
nee Bessie Holloway
P.A., Billings, Mont.,
general delivery
O.A., Buechel

Mrs. Luke Rarick;
nee Ida Holloway
P.A., Shideler, Ind.
O.A., Buechel

Mr. Fred Holloway
P.A., Cochran, Ore.
O.A., Buechel

Mr. J. Phelan
P.A., Belding, Ore.
O.A., Buechel

Mrs. Davis Nunley
P.A., 1012 E. Jefferson St.
Louisville
O.A., Jefferson County

Dr. J.B. Tichenor
P.A., Sims, Ind.
O.A., Jefferson County

Mr. Clinton Ellingsworth
P.A., 26 East St., S.E.
Auburn, Wash.
O.A., Jeffersontown

Mr. Carl Ellingsworth
P.A., Indianapolis, Ind.
O.A., Jeffersontown

Mr. Raymond Ellingsworth
P.A., 4866 N. Rockwell St.
Chicago, Ill.
O.A., Jeffersontown

Mr. G.W. Conn
P.A., Prairie Hill, Mo.
O.A., Jeffersontown

Mrs. Charles W. Bethel
P.A., 805 11th St.
Owensboro
O.A., Dry Ridge, Jefferson County

Mrs. Pearl Seaton Patterson
P.A., Huntsville, Ala.
O.A., Seatonville
(a neighborhood in
southeastern Jefferson County)

Mrs. N.J. Bennett
P.A., Parannah, Mo.
O.A., Pleasure Ridge Park

Mrs. James Sims
P.A., Los Angeles, Calif.
3510 S. Grammercy Place
O.A., Fairmount

Mrs. D.A. Brentlinger
P.A., Springdale, Ark., Route 1
O.A., Buechel

Mr. Thomas W. Smith
P.A., Duncomb, Iowa
O.A., Fisherville

Mr. William Angel
P.A., 336 Santa Barbara Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif.
O.A., Jefferontown

Mr. J.M. Tucker
P.A., 2040 LyCash Avenue
Detroit, Mich.

New Addresses of Former Jefferson Countians, 1921, *continued* _____

Miss Genevive Cummins
P.A., 185 Rose Street
Dubuque, Iowa
O.A., Jefferson County

Miss Lizzie Jolly
P.A., Nashville, Tenn.
O.A., Louisville

Mr. and Mrs. G.M. Chapman
P.A., Bowie, Texas
O.A., Jeffersontown, Route 15

Mrs. Josie Baird McClain
P.A., Shelbyville, Route 4
O.A., Waterford (Spencer County)

Mr. L.C. Young
P.A., Montgomery, Ala., Route 2
O.A., Springdale

Mr. H.C. Young
P.A., Georgianna, Ala., Route 3
O.A., Springdale

Miss Maude Farmer
P.A., Charlestown, Ind.
O.A., Jefferson County

Mr. Eugene Fogle
P.A., 989 Wood Street
St. Petersburg, Fla.
O.A., Jefferson County

Mr. Albert Farmer
P.A., Reasnor, Iowa
O.A., Jefferson County

Mr. Oscar A. Tennill
P.A., Oakland, Coles County, Ill.
O.A., Jeffersontown

Mrs. Lillie Headly
O.A., Fisherville

Mrs. Mary Hocker
P.A., 2424 Kensington Avenue
Kansas City, Mo.
O.A., Jefferson County

Mrs. Alpha Rose
P.A., 512 W. Breckinridge Street
Louisville
O.A., Jefferson County

Mrs. Alice Searce
P.A., Shelbyville, Main Street
O.A., Jefferson County

Mrs. D.L. Floore
P.A., Columbus, Wisc.
O.A., Jefferson County

Mrs. Frank Ogden
P.A., 745 S. 22nd St.
Louisville
O.A., Jefferson County

Mrs. Fannie Blankenbaker
P.A., 1608 Bardstown Road
Louisville
O.A., Jefferson County

Mr. Jno. McKinley
P.A., 404 E. 4th Street
Amarillo, Texas
O.A., Jefferson County

Mrs. Jno. Konrad, nee Howard
P.A., Salem, Ore., Route 7, Box 29
O.A., Middletown

Mr. J.E. Howard
P.A., Pekin, Ill.
O.A., Middletown

Dr. J.R. Anthony
P.A., 1609 College Avenue
Indianapolis, Ind.
O.A., Jeffersontown

Continued on Page 44

Free Blacks of Henry County, 1853

Transcribed by Marguerite Miller

The following was taken from the 1853 Henry County Tax list.

Joseph Bartlett, Mulatto, 56 years	Joseph, Male Mulatto, 11 years
Eligah, free born Mulatto, 56 years	Ephraim Scott, Male Black 41 years
Richmond, Male black, 61 years	Thomas Crainshaw, Male Mulatto 41 years
Leah, Female black, 57 years	Philip Long, Male black, 26 years
Jane, Female black, 20 years	Fanny White, Female black, 52 years
David Dean, Male black, 51 years	Dosha, Female black, 46 years
Dick Martinie, Male black, 61 years	William Corbin, Male black, 38 years
Franky Martinie, Female black, 56 years	William Corbin, Male black, 10 years
Mary Martinie, Female black 46 years	Synes Reed, Male black, 46 years
George Randell, Male Mulatto, 71 years	Lewis, Male black, 15 years
Rosetta, Female Mulatto, 51 years	David Freeman, Male black 28 years
Stephen Martinie, Male black, 11 years	Stephen, Male black, 41 years
Milton Martinie, Male black, 8 years	Furkin, Male black, 23 or 73 years
Sarah, Female Mulatto, 10 years	Ben Franklin, Male Mulatto, 25 years
Barnett Hisle, Male Mulatto, 41 years	Mason, Male black, 50 years
Campbell Martin, Male Mulatto, 25 years	Washington Martinie, Male black, 13 years
Hulda Anne, Female Mulatto, 21 years	Harriet, Female black, 40 years
Meritt Long, Male Mulatto, 36 years	Harriet's daughter, Female black 5 years
Silva, Female black, 55 years	Lewis Pruett, Male black, 26 years
Julia, Female Mulatto, 27 years	Nancy, Female black, 53 years
Wallace, Male black, 5 years	Lucy, Female Mulatto, 70 years
Edy, Female black, 51 years	Wesley, Male black, 13 years

Julia A. Carby and Her Surname: A Case Study

By Jerry L. Clark

Jerry L. Clark has been a genealogist for more than four decades, and researches the Clarke/Clark, Howard, Johnson, Corbett/Carby, Langley, Bray families of Daviess, Ohio, Grayson, Breckinridge, and Nelson Counties of Kentucky, and St. Mary's and Charles Counties of Maryland. He studies collateral lines because they often yield helpful clues, in addition to providing networking opportunities on the Internet.

Among her genealogist descendants, Julia A. Carby has been something of a mystery. Because her surname is variously spelled in records as Carby, Corby, Corbet, Corbett, and even Canby, it has been very difficult to prove her parentage.

Another hurdle is Grayson County's lack of records, which resulted from three courthouse fires in its history.

The surname Carby is in itself deserving of study. Of the 78 Kentuckians named Carby currently listed on an online search service, almost all live in Grayson County or its surrounding counties.

Researching Julia A. Carby led me not only to be able to prove her lineage, but also to her true surname.

Census Records

It has long been known that Julia A. Carby married Leo Clark. The couple is listed in the 1850 Census of Grayson County. Leo was 45 (b. about 1805, Ky.) and a farmer, worth \$130. Julia A. was 43 (b. Ky.). Children in the household were Elizabeth, 18 (b. about 1832, Ky.); Eliza A., 16 (b. about 1834, Ky.); Nancy, 14 (b. about 1836, Ky.); Teresa, 12 (b. about 1838, Ky.); James, 9 (b. about 1841, Ky.); Frances, 6 (b. about 1844, Ky.); Harriet, 4 (b. about 1846, Ky.); and Wilford, 5 months (b. about 1832, Ky.).

The 1860 Census provides further information: Leo Clark, 55 (b. about 1805, Ky.), farmer (\$300 real estate/\$800 personal estate); James V., 19 (b. about 1841), farm laborer, attended school within

the year; Frances, 16 (b. about 1844, Ky.); Henrietta, 14 (b. about 1846); Polly Carby, 55 (b. about 1805), serving, cannot read or write; and John F. Knott, 6 (b. about 1856, Ky.).¹

An online revelation

I finally got a break when someone posted something online about a Mary Howard and her husband Jacob Corbett, who had a daughter "Julia Ann" who married a Clark about 1826 in Washington County, Ky.

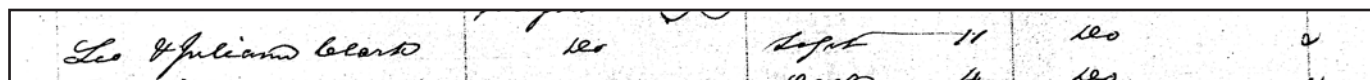
I knew exactly who had married her; it was Leo Clark.

The possible Corbett connection, of course, could answer many questions about the geographical isolation of the Carby surname. If the Corbet surname was French, its original pronunciation would have been "Cor-Bay." This, in turn, could easily have become "Corby" or "Carby" in frontier Kentucky.

Proving "Julia Ann"

So how can we prove that Julia Ann (Carby) Clark was a daughter of Jacob Corbet and Mary Howard?

Let's first establish that Julia Ann's presumed mother Mary Howard was a daughter of John Baptist Howard and Elizabeth Johnson. Her father's 9 December 1802 will in Nelson County identifies her as "Mary Corby" and her siblings as Sarah Howard (m. Mathew Cissell), Eleanor "Nelly" Baptist Howard (m. Abraham Bray), Henry Howard (m. Nancy Spalding), Charles Howard (m. Mary Cissell), George H. Howard (m. Mary "Polly" Merrifield),



Julia A. Carby and Her Surname: A Case Study, *continued*

William Howard (m. Bridget Greer), and Joseph Howard.²

Elizabeth Johnson and her siblings were identified in the will of their father, David Johnson of Maryland. Ann Johnson married John Langley in Washington County, Ky., then moved to Grayson County; Susanna Johnson married James Langley and can be found in Ohio County records; Leonard Johnson was in Nelson County, and died in 1828.³

Jacob and Mary Corbet

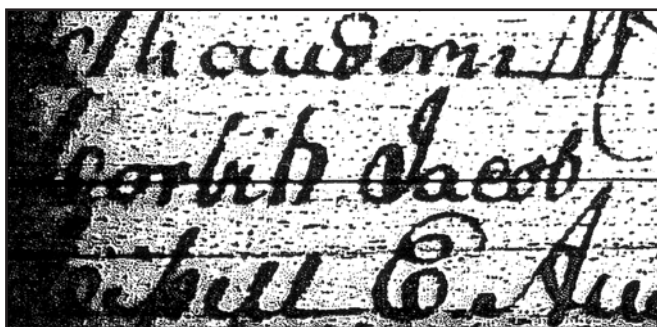
Jacob Corbet appears in the 1810 U.S. Census of Washington County with two free white males under 10, one 10-16, two 16-26, and one 45 or over (himself). Also in the household were two free white females under 10 and one 26-45 (Mary).

Based on this, Jacob was born prior to 1765 and Mary was born between 1766 and 1784. I have them married prior to 1802, so if I deduct 15 (assumption: she wasn't married until at least that age), she was born prior to 1784.

I couldn't find them in 1820 to do a check, but I did find them in 1830 and Mary's not there. Jacob's age was given as 70-80 (b. 1750-1760), and the oldest female in the house was 20-30.

This record would suggest that Jacob and Mary were married long before they came to Kentucky.

Jacob also appears in various deed records. On 22 July 1801, as Jacob Corbet, he purchased a half acre, known as lot 127, in Bardstown from John Grundy of Washington County for 4 pounds, 10 shillings.⁴ On 27 October 1803, as Jacob "Corby," he (and wife Mary) sold the lot to William Cousins for 40 pounds.⁵ Jacob appears on the Washington County Tax List in 1817 as Jacob "Corbitt," and in 1828 as Jacob "Corby." In 1828, he owned third-rate land on



Jacob Corbet's surname appeared as "Corbitt" in the 1817 Washington County Tax List, one of numerous variations in records over the years.

"Steward's" Creek originally entered by "Vaughn."

Jacob Corbet was a Revolutionary War pensioner. On 25 September 1826, he gave his age as about 68 years old. He stated that he enlisted at Port Tobacco, Charles County, Md., on 2 March 1777. An earlier pension application was rejected because he made the request from Nelson County, which was not the county of his residence. His wife was not named but was very infirm, 59 years old and "nearly deranged" for the previous seven years. Also living in the household were his children Mary, "22 years old March next," Julia Anne, "20 years old June next," James, "18 years old April next," and Eliza, "13 years old February next." Corbet also stated that his son, James and daughter Julia Anne were soon to be married.⁶

Corbet's other children presumably included John, George W., William V. and Ignatius.⁷

Jacob Corbet is thought to have died on 6 June 1842 in Washington County and been buried in the graveyard of St. Rose Church there.⁸

Howards and Brays

Out of necessity, kinship and custom, extended families often migrated together and can be tracked together in records.

The Howards, Brays, Clarks and Johnsons—all Maryland Catholics—were connected in various ways over time. Mary Howard (Corbet/Corby/Carby) was a sister of Eleanor "Nelly" Baptist Howard, who married Abraham Bray.⁹ The Clark family was closely connected to the Johnsons and the Howards.

A Marriage Record

I found a 19 November 1831 Washington County marriage record in which James Corbet married Nancy Cissell. The bond was signed by Matthew J. Cissell.¹⁰ James Corbet was a son of Jacob Corbet and Mary Howard (and brother of Julia Anne Corbet). Matthew J. Cissell was Jacob and Mary's nephew, a son of Mary Howard Corbet's brother-in-law and sister, Matthew and Sarah (Howard) Cissell.

Julia Anne Carby

Remember that, in his 1826 pension application, Jacob Corbet stated that his daughter Julia Anne, "20 years old June next" (making her birth month and year June 1807), was soon to be married.

Going back to the 1850 Census, we see:

Julia A. Carby and Her Surname: A Case Study, *continued*

Clark, Leo	45	(b. about 1805, Ky. farmer worth \$130
Julia A.	43	(b. about 1807, Ky.)
Elizabeth	18	(b. about 1832, Ky.)
Eliza A.	16	(b. about 1834, Ky.)
Nancy	14	(b. about 1836, Ky.)
Teresa	12	(b. about 1838, Ky.)
James	9	(b. about 1841, Ky.)
Frances	6	(b. about 1844, Ky.)
Harriet	4	(b. about 1846, Ky.)
Wilford	5/12	(b. about 1850, Ky.)

If Julia A. Carby was 43 in 1850 she was born 1807, which matches the date of birth of Jacob Corbet and Mary Howard's daughter Julia Anne, according to her father's pension application. Julia Anne Corbet and Julia A. (Carby) Clark are the same person.

Subtract the ages of children and you realize the oldest child Elizabeth was 18 in 1850; so we know Leo Clark married Julia Anne Carby/Corbet before 1832. We also learn that they had a daughter Mary Jane Clark, born 1829, who married William Knott. That means Leo Clarke and Julia Anne Carby/Corbet were married before 1829; so they were married between 1826 and 1829. This also agrees with Jacob Corbet's 1826 pension, in which he said Julia Anne was about to be married.

The baby in the 1850 Census, Wilford A. Clark, died on 11 September 1854 of "flux" at age 5. In the Grayson County record of his death, Wilford's parents were listed as "Leo & Juliann Clark."¹¹

The 1860 Census provides further information:		
Clark, Leo	55	(b. about 1805, Ky.) farmer \$300 real estate/\$800 personal estate
James V.	19	(b. about 1841, Ky.) farm laborer attended school
Frances	16	(b. about 1844, Ky.)
Henrietta	14	(b. about 1846, Ky.)
Carby, Polly	55	(b. about 1805, Ky.) serving cannot read or write
Knott, John F.	6	(b. about 1856, Ky.) ¹²

Julia Anne is missing in 1860, but living in her husband's household is a Polly Carby, a nickname interchangeable with the given name Mary.

Remember that Jacob Corbett in 1826 had a

daughter named Mary who was 22 in March 1827 (b. March 1804). The Polly Carby in Leo Clark's household in 1860 was 55 as of 9 July 1860, the day the census was taken, meaning she was born about 1805. This is close enough to virtually confirm that Polly Carby in Leo Clark's household was Mary "Polly" Corbet/Carby, sister of Julia Anne (Carby/Corbet) Clark.

John F. Knott was, presumably, a son of Mary Jane Clark and her husband, William Knott. It isn't known what happened to his father, but Mary Jane died of consumption on 20 May 1856 at age 27.¹³

But let's not stop there.

Leo and Julia Anne Clark's daughter Teresa Clark married her first cousin, Wilford A. Clark, a son of John B. Clark and Nancy Ann Bray.

Wilford and Teresa's household on the 1860 Census: "Willard" A. Clark, 37, b. Ky., farmer, \$600 real estate/\$1,000 personal estate; Teresa, 23, b. Ky., "housewifery"; Hibera E., 3 (male), b. Ky.; Leo J., 1, b. Ky.; and George Corbey, 55, b. Ky., farm laborer.¹⁴

The George Corbey may be a cousin to Julia Anne (Corbet) Clark, or possibly even her brother. Regardless, his presence provides another connection between the families.

In addition, Leo Clark's brother John B. Clark married Julia Ann's first cousin, Nancy Ann Bray, a daughter of Abraham Bray and Eleanor "Nelly" Baptist Howard.

Evolving Surnames

Another twist on the Corbet surname, which began evolving in Washington County and became Carby in Grayson County, is that it became Corbett in Hardin County.

Julia Anne's brother James (1811-1889) married Nancy A. Bannister (1812-1889) in Marion County and the couple moved to Hardin County. His descendants spell their name "Corbett."¹⁵

Children of Jacob Corbet and Mary Howard

John
George W.
William V.
Mary (b. March 1805, Ky.)
Julia Anne (b. June 1807, Ky., d. before 1860?, m. Leo Clark)
James (b. April 1809, Ky.)

Julia A. Carby and Her Surname: A Case Study, *continued*

Eliza (b. February 1814, Ky.)

Ignatius (b. 2 February 1825, d. 30 October 1899)

Children of Julia Anne Corbet/Carby and Leo Clark

Mary Jane (b. 1829, Ky., d. 20 May 1856, m. William Knott)

Elizabeth (b. about 1832, Ky.)

Eliza A. (b. about 1834, Ky.)

Nancy (b. about 1836, Ky.)

Teresa (b. about 1838, Ky., m. Wilford A. Clark)

James Valentine (b. 14 February 1841, Ky., m.

Amanda J. Gray)

Frances (b. about 1844, Ky.)

Harriet (b. about 1846, Ky.)

Wilford A. (b. about 1846, Ky., d. 11 September 1854, Grayson County)

Endnotes

¹ James Valentine Clark (b. 14 February 1841, Ky., d. 11 June 1920) married Amanda J. Gray (b. 21 November 1844, Ky., d. 12 February 1920, Los Angeles, Calif.), a daughter of Anderson Gray and Mary Jane "Polly" Litsey.

² Will of John Baptist Howard, Nelson County Will Book 1, p. 707. The will, written on 9 December 1802 and probated on 12 September 1803, was witnessed by Walter Burch, John B. Hill and Thomas Hill. The executor was Howard's son-in-law, Matthew "Sissel."

³ Will of David Johnson, St. Mary's County, Md. (6 February 1795-28 April 1795). Johnson left his wife, whom he did not name, all of his estate during her lifetime. She also served as executor. Children Ann Johnson, Susanna Johnson, Dorothy Johnson, Henry Johnson, William Johnson, Thomas Johnson, and Clement Johnson were to inherit "my estate after the death of my wife." Children Leonard Johnson, Charles Johnson, John Johnson, James Johnson, Mary Brown, and Elizabeth Howard were "never to possess any part of my estate." Witnesses were Joseph and John Parsons and Stephen Jones.

⁴ Nelson County Deed Book 5 (or 6?), p. 716. (Nelson County, Ky., Abstracts of Deeds, 1785-1808, p. 113). Grundy had purchased the lot from the town trustees.

⁵ Abstracts of Nelson County Deed Book 6, p. 376.

⁶ A copy of the pension application is in the Corbett Family file, Martin F. Schmidt Library, Kentucky Center for Kentucky History, Frankfort. Corbet stated that he was "labouring under a disease in his abdomen from hard lifting—that one of his ankles has been broken and the other strained—his left arm has been twice broken, and two of his ribs have been broke." Corbet's declaration was recorded in Washington County Deed Book J, p. 473 on 18 December 1826. James (1811-1889)

married Nancy A. Bannister (1812-1889) in Marion County and the couple moved to Hardin County. He died in Stithton and was buried in the St. Patrick Church Cemetery there. Both places are now part of Fort Knox. James apparently adopted the surname "Corbett," which is used by his descendants. See Joe L. Corbett, *The Descendants of James Corbett ...* and Nancy A. Bannister.... (unpublished manuscript, Bardstown 1979), Corbett Family file, Martin F. Schmidt Library, Kentucky Center for Kentucky History, Frankfort.

⁷ Joseph L. Corbett of Bardstown, Ky., to Rev. A.R. Thomas of St. Ignatius Church, Port Tobacco, Md., 7 November 1977, Corbett Family file, Martin F. Schmidt Library, Kentucky Center for Kentucky History, Frankfort. Jacob signed the marriage certificates of George, William, and Ignatius "Corby," as apparently listed in Washington County marriage records. Ignatius "Corbett" was buried at St. Rose Church Cemetery in a plot that includes several other family members. They are: James F. (b. 1855, d. 1907); Ann, "wife of G.H." (b. 13 June 1832, d. 20 September 1866), Geo. H. (b. 24 July 1831, d. 30 November 1895); Margaret E. (b. 1 November 1830, d. 23 May 1884); Charles R. (b. 4 July 1862, d. 18 July 1865); and Joseph H. (b. 10 May 1864).

⁸ Joseph L. Corbett of Bardstown, Ky., to Rev. A.R. Thomas of St. Ignatius Church, Port Tobacco, Md., 7 November 1977, Corbett Family file, Martin F. Schmidt Library, Kentucky Center for Kentucky History, Frankfort. Corbett quotes "St. Rose Church Records," Springfield, Ky. See also *A copy of the First Register of St. Rose Church, Washington County, Ky., 1830-39* (a transcription in the Martin F. Schmitt Library, Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History), death register "C," p. 134 (p. 40 of the transcript), which identifies "Old Mr. Corby" as having died on 6 June 1842.

⁹ Eleanor "Nelly" Baptist Howard, daughter of John Baptist Howard, and Abraham Bray were married by Josiah Dodge on January 31, 1797. The bond was signed by Charles Howard. John Baptist Howard, gave consent in person. The witness to the consent was Frederick Bray.

¹⁰ Washington County Marriage Book 2, p. 310.

¹¹ Frances Terry Ingmire, *Grayson County Deaths: Kentucky Vital Record, Series 3, Volume 43* (St. Louis, 1984), p. 12. Wilford's parents were listed as "Leo & Juliann Clark."

¹² U.S. Census of 1860, "Litchfield," Grayson County, Ky., 9 July 1860, p. 37 (383), enumerator Anderson Gray, dwelling 233.

¹³ Frances Terry Ingmire, *Grayson County Deaths: Kentucky Vital Record, Series 3, Volume 43* (St. Louis, 1984), p. 21.

¹⁴ U.S. Census of 1860, "Litchfield," Grayson County, Ky., 13 August 1860, p. 61 (407), enumerator Anderson Gray, dwelling 390/family 390.

¹⁵ See Joe L. Corbett, *The Descendants of James Corbett ...* and Nancy A. Bannister.... (unpublished manuscript, Bardstown 1979), Corbett Family file, Martin F. Schmidt Library, Kentucky Center for Kentucky History, Frankfort.

Abstracts from the *Lexington Intelligencer*, July 1842

Transcribed by Dr. Thomas H. Appleton Jr.

Part Two

Through the efforts of Ivor Lois Wetherby, the Kentucky Historical Society recently received a collection of Kentucky newspapers from Jane McMurtry Allen of Lake Worth, Fla. The newspapers are now under the stewardship of the KHS Special Collections department. For more information, contact archivist Lynne Hollingsworth at (502) 564-1792 or via e-mail: Lynne.Hollingsworth@ky.gov. The following abstracts, rich in detail and of interest to genealogists and social historians alike, are taken from the Lexington Intelligencer, published semiweekly by Will. R. Hervey, editor/proprietor. The newspaper's office was at the corner of Main and Mulberry streets, opposite the Phoenix Hotel. A subscription to the semiweekly cost four dollars annually if paid in advance; five dollars if not. Some changes have been made in capitalization and punctuation to conform to modern usage. Part one of this series appeared in Volume 40, Number 1 (Autumn 2004).

July 15, 1842

In his personal "observations of the weather," the editor calculated that between July 7 and July 13, the average temperature at 6 a.m. was 64 degrees; at 2 p.m. 79; and at 6 p.m. 73. On the eighth, a "severe storm," with thunder and lightning throughout the city, claimed the life of an unnamed "boy."

Gabriel I. Morton, formerly of Fayette County, died at his residence in Logan County on July 3.

Catherine Eliza, "infant daughter of the Rev. C. Crowe," died in Lexington "on Monday last [presumably July 11]. That same evening death claimed William Sullivan, "an aged and highly respectable citizen," at his home "in this county."

In addition to advertising "floor oil cloth ... cut to suit any Hall or Entry," James March, owner of Lexington Carpet & Furniture Ware-house, reminded patrons that he was prepared "with a HEARSE to attend to Funeral calls, which he will do on as good terms as any body in the City."

W.F. Broaddus and William Wines, president and secretary, respectively, of the Teachers' Association of Lexington, provided the *Intelligencer* with the text of a lengthy essay that had been "read before the Association by one of its members" at its meeting on

July 7. The unidentified essayist began: "I have been called upon by the Association to read an Essay on the apathy of parents in reference to the education of there [sic] children." He encouraged his audience to ascertain the "mental, moral and acquired" qualifications of their child's teacher. "It is the duty of the parent to see that the education which his child receives at school is thorough, efficient and practical, because a defective and superficial one is little better than none at all."

William Wines and J.M. Douglas advertised that the Lexington Lyceum, meeting "at the McChord Church Session Room," had commenced its sixth quarter on Monday, May 30. Instruction would be given in the Latin, Greek, and French languages; "Book Keeping and the higher branches of Mathematics"; and "a thorough practical course of English Education."

Miss L.B. Douglas and Miss E.B. Woodworth, principal and assistant, respectively, commenced the third quarter of the Seminary for Young Ladies on Thursday, July 5. Located on Short Street, "nearly opposite the Court-house," the school offered a "thorough and systematic" curriculum, "embracing

Continued on page 30

KentuckyHistoricalSociety

The Kentucky Historical Society, founded in 1836, has long been the state's storehouse of history. Today it is the home of the 167,000-square-foot Kentucky History Center in downtown Frankfort. The state-of-the-art facility, which opened in April 1999, is the centerpiece of a campus that offers numerous learning opportunities to students, historians, genealogists, and anyone else interested in Kentucky history.

Museums

The Kentucky Historical Society operates three unique sites in downtown Frankfort that tell the story of our state's history. At the Frankfort facilities and through the Society's outreach programs, the Kentucky story stirs the hearts of over a quarter-million people every year.



The Kentucky Military History Museum (left) houses a collection of artifacts from the state's martial past. It was built in 1850 as the state arsenal. Union and Confederate troops fought to control it during the Civil War. The Old State Capitol, (right) completed about 1830, is a gem of Greek Revival architecture. Designed by Gideon Shryock, it was the first state capitol of its type west of the Appalachian Mountains. It is today operated as a museum and is open for tours.



Kentucky History Center—Home to the Society, this building contains the state history museum, changing exhibit gallery, research library, gift shop, rental facility, and the Society's educational and publications programs.

Old State Capitol—Completed in 1830, this site is a national historic landmark. Its House and Senate chambers, graced by Kentucky paintings and sculpture, tell the story of state government in the commonwealth.

Kentucky Military History Museum—Two centuries of Kentucky's military heritage are traced through an extraordinary collection of weapons, uniforms, flags, and photographs. Housed in the 1850 Old State Arsenal, the museum operates in conjunction with the Kentucky Department of Military Affairs.

KentuckyHistoricalSociety

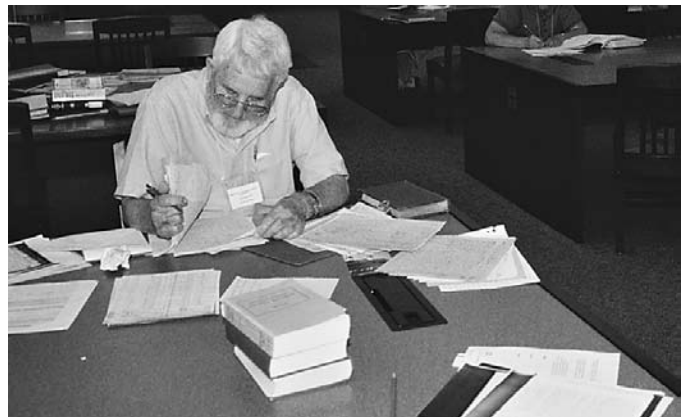
Library & Special Collections

Thousands of researchers blaze their own trail through the historic landscape each year with the assistance of the Society's research facilities. Here genealogists can trace an ancestor's path aided by family histories, census, church, and cemetery records, family Bibles, and land ownership and military service records.

In addition, the Society's Special Collections house hundreds of thousands of manuscripts, photographs, maps, rare books, oral histories, pioneer accounts, diaries, albums, personal recollections, and more—all helping researchers come face-to-face with Kentucky's distinctive heritage.

Publications

The Society publishes books and periodicals that meet the needs of genealogists, historians, and scholars alike. The publications program produces two quarterlies: *The Register*, a journal of scholarly research in Kentucky history, and *Kentucky Ancestors*, a genealogical magazine providing statewide coverage for family history researchers. The Society also publishes *The Chronicle*, a membership newsletter offering information on Society events, exhibits, and programs.



The Library and Special Collections facilities contain the stories of Kentuckians and their families, from the 1700s to the present. Researchers have access to hundreds of thousands of books, records, and photographs.

Education

Every year thousands of people travel to Frankfort from all across America for hands-on tours, interactive exhibits, touch carts, historic character reenactments, family workshops, theatrical presentations, symposia, and festivals that celebrate Kentucky's history. In addition, the education program offers Kentucky history curriculum materials to teachers for use in their classrooms. The Society's outreach programs help people from Ashland to Paducah discover Kentucky's unique past. These programs include the Kentucky Junior Historical Society, Museums To Go, and Historical Highway Markers. Grant and technical assistance activities sponsored by the Folklife, Local History, and Oral History programs give citizens the tools to document and present their own history.

Hours and Admission

Kentucky History Center

Museum	Tues-Sat (10-5)
Thomas D. Clark Library	Tues-Sat (8-4)
Special Collections	Tues-Fri (8-4)

Old State Capitol

Tues-Sat (10-5)

On-the-hour tours begin at the History Center, last tour starts at 4 p.m.

Kentucky Military History Museum

Tues-Sat (10-5)

Tickets will be sold at both the History Center and the Kentucky Military History Museum and will include admission for all three museums. No ticket required for genealogical research library and 1792 Store. Parking is FREE.

Ticket prices:

- **Kentucky Historical Society & Kentucky Junior Historical Society members FREE (must present membership card)**
- Active military and veteran discounts (must present service ID)
- Adults \$4
- Youth (ages 6-18) \$2
- Children 5 and under FREE
- School groups (\$2 per person, students and adults; school group scholarships are available)

***Second Sunday of every month FREE!**

Abstracts from the *Lexington Intelligencer*, July, 1842, continued_____

Continued from page 27

all the common and higher English Branches, together with Music, the Latin and French languages, Drawing, Painting, Wax Flowers, &c.”

Georgetown College, “in operation ten years,” ran a lengthy advertisement extolling the virtues of its curriculum, faculty, and location. “There is probably no spot on earth more salubrious, while the beauty of the village and the elevated character of the inhabitants for refinement and morality make it peculiarly fit for the seat of a great literary institution.” The campus encompassed eleven acres of land “where the students may indulge in manly exercises.” Some ninety students “of good moral character” were enrolled. Rather than live on campus, students boarded with families in town where they could “enjoy a constant and parental supervision and escape numerous temptations.” Estimated annual expenses were \$43 for tuition and up to \$125 for lodging. “As a precaution against extravagance, parents at a distance can deposit funds with some citizen or member of the faculty who will attend to a student’s pecuniary concerns, correspond with the parents, and render semi-annual accounts for which he will charge a reasonable commission.”

“BOARDING REDUCED. Three or four Young Gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable Boarding and Lodging, at two dollars per week, by applying at the rooms over Randall’s Grocery.”

W. Ratel announced “respectfully ... to the young gentlemen of Lexington and vicinity” that he would be in the city “about the 25th of July” to give instruction in instrumental music. “Instruction will be given on any instrument that may be preferred. Terms made known on application to Gatewood & Megowan’s Book Store.”

Dr. R.P. Hunt advertised his professional services to local residents. His office was located at No. 2 Market Street, “immediately opposite the Northern Bank.”

Dr. L.P. Tarlton offered his services to the community at his Main Street office, “between the Apothecaries of Messrs. Norton and Skillman.”

The Washington Temperance Society announced that Daniel Doring would be its featured speaker at the courthouse on Saturday evening, July 16. “Ladies are respectfully invited. The Committee of Vigilance will report on that evening.”

M.T. Scott, cashier of the Northern Bank of Kentucky in Lexington, announced on July 4 that the institution had “declared a dividend of two and a half per cent out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand.”

The commissioners of the Sinking Fund announced that holders of Kentucky State Bonds could claim the interest due them at the Bank of New York in New York City, the Northern Bank of Kentucky in Lexington, or the Branch Bank of Kentucky in Frankfort “upon the presentation of the dividend warrants.”

By order of the Scott County Circuit Court, Thomas H. Bradford, master commissioner, was authorized to audit and receive claims against the estate of the late B.C. Bradley. He would be available “every day (Sundays excepted)” in the clerk’s office of the Scott Circuit Court. Creditors had until September 1 to present their claims.

The United States, Kentucky District, Court in Bankruptcy published the names of three Fayette County residents who had petitioned “for the benefit of the Bankrupt Law”: Toliver H. Fitzgerald, Charles Coolidge, and James Ferguson. Each case bore the name of James R. Sloan, commissioner.

Creditors William P. Holloway and John Milton, both of Fayette County, filed suit against Benjamin Norton, “Merchant of Estill county,” asking that he be prevented from disposing of his property until after Norton appeared in bankruptcy court on July 28. James N. Morrison of Mason County filed a similar suit against Moses B. Morrison, “Merchant of Fayette county,” who was ordered to appear in bankruptcy court on August 5.

L.D. Brewer of Mercer County advertised for sale his “plantation” on Salt River, eight miles north of

Abstracts from the *Lexington Intelligencer*, July, 1842, continued_____

Harrodsburg. The property contained 150 acres, "the greatest part of which will produce good hemp, being bottom land." The plantation featured "a good brick house," "a never failing spring," and "a good cotton factory." "Terms will be made easy to the purchaser."

Available at the drugstore of J.S. Wilson on Cheapside was Field's Anodyne Shaving Cream. "Like nothing else ever invented, for those who prefer a real luxury to the barbarous butchery of bad soap, bad razor, and bad shaving!"

Swift & Robbins, a dry goods establishment also on Cheapside, advertised a variety of products, including crushed, powdered, and loaf sugar "just received from the Boston sugar refinery," java coffee, Regalia cigars, Halsey's sun-cured tobacco, barrels of "fresh mackerel and salmon," and kegs of white "lead paint" and turpentine.

John Wilson announced that he had opened a "new grocery" at No. 13 Limestone Street, "nearly opposite Lockhart & Downing's livery stable." He promised to "keep constantly on hand a supply of Family Groceries, which he offers as low for cash as any house in the city to those who may favor him with a call."

The office of Lexington Intelligencer advertised a number of books and magazines for sale, including T.S. Arther's temperance volume, *Six Nights with the Washingtonians*.

Brown & Hodges in Frankfort announced that it had reprinted Bibb's Kentucky Reports in four volumes. The set was priced at \$20. "The great demand for these valuable Reports induced us, at considerable expense, to undertake their republication."

Dr. R.H. Collyer, "Mesmeriser," announced from Boston, Mass., that he would begin publishing "a journal of animal magnetism." The monthly publication, priced at \$2 per annum, would be "devoted exclusively to Mesmerism, or Animal Magnetism, and [would] contain ample direction and instructions for Mesmerising, with accurate details of the most

extraordinary and interesting Mesmeric cases and experiments that have occurred either in the country or in Europe for many years past."

William H. Henry, who had been appointed receiver to settle the debts of W.F. Tod, advertised that he was disposing of Tod's inventory of "hats, hatter's furs, and trimmings" for "very reduced prices ... cash exclusively!!!" Customers were invited to visit Tod's "old stand" on Main Street "adjoining the store of Cornwall & Brother." Henry urged that Tod's debtors pay their accounts immediately "as the absolute necessity of closing the business render longer indulgence impossible."

T. and L.P. Holladay, who recently purchased Blue Lick House at Blue Lick Spring, announced that the "watering place" was "now open for the reception of visitors and will be, at all times, in readiness to accommodate invalids." The hotel was located "on the McAdamized road leading from Lexington to Maysville, 38 miles from the former and 24 miles from the latter place." Visitors could arrive "in public conveyances daily and, if necessary, private conveyances can be had at any time." Blue Lick Springs, the proprietors declared, was "one of the most delightfully romantic spots in the Union. The fishing and hunting are fine, and the water is acknowledged to possess more medicinal qualities than any other in the Western country." Blue Lick House featured a spacious dining room and ballroom, where the Neptune Band of New Orleans had been engaged to provide music. A number of cottages surrounded the main building. "We are happy to announce that we have prevailed upon Mrs. Goddard and Mr. Cockrell, formerly of the Eagle House, Maysville, and recently of the Pearl Street House, Cincinnati, to superintend" the establishment. "Our charges shall be as low as those of any respectable watering place in the West."

This issue contained several detailed communications from "Camp Scott" regarding an encampment of the Kentucky Militia. Among the persons mentioned were Gen. John T. Pratt, Capt. William R. Bradford, Capt. H. Marshall, Gen. Lucius Desha, Col. T.A. Russell, Capt. L. Hurst (Versailles), Capt. Stephen Ormsby (Louisville), and Capt. John B. Shepard.

Abstracts from the *Lexington Intelligencer*, July, 1842, continued_____

July 22, 1842

In his personal "observations of the weather," the editor reported that between July 14 and July 20 the average temperature at 6 a.m. was 64 degrees; at 2 p.m. 84 degrees; and at 6 p.m. 79 degrees.

"DIED—In this city, on Tuesday night last [apparently July 12] HANNAH TUCKER (colored)."

On July 19, William Stanhope Jr. married Miss Sarah C. Bowman, daughter of Joseph Bowman. Dr. William Hatch officiated. All parties lived in Fayette County.

"MARRIED—On Wednesday morning last [July 13], by the Rev. J.D. Matthews, Mr. John L. Wilmott to Miss Sarah J. Norton, daughter of Mr. George Norton, all of this city. We acknowledge the receipt of a liberal portion of the wedding cake with the above notice, for which the parties will please accept our thanks and well wishes."

"Gen. J.M. McCalla was listed as a reference for J.A. Willis' new "English school for boys" on Spring Street."

"Dr. Luke P. Blackburn will deliver a Temperance address at Union Meeting House, near Centreville, in this county, at 3 o'clock p.m. on the second Saturday in August next. The public generally are invited to attend."

As a Whig organ, the *Intelligencer* trumpeted that party's candidates for the legislature: Owen D. Winn, Robert S. Todd, E.M. Vaughn, David Watts, Dr. John B. Payne, James L. Hickman, and E.A. Dudley (who wrote elsewhere in this issue that he lived "some distance from town"). The editor also announced that Whigs in Louisville had nominated for the state legislature A.J. Ballard, "whom we remember in the Law School of Transylvania as a young man of unusual promise."

Editor Hervey remarked that on July 14 he had attended a concert "at Mr. Brennan's ball room" given by "Mr. Braham and his son," whom he described as "the first vocalists of the age." The elder Braham since childhood had "stood unrivalled throughout Europe," while his son ranked "but little, if any, to the father." The Brahams' appearances, Hervey

observed, came a short time after Lexingtonians had the opportunity to hear "the first violinist of the age." Together, these artists allowed residents to gratify "still further their taste for music in which they are said to excel almost any other people."

At the request of an unidentified "lady," Hervey reprinted a brief item on the topic of women's bustles, about which, the article insisted, "everybody has something to say."

"Miss Foote, who is to run the match with Zenith over the Associate [Race] Course the coming Fall, arrived last week in fine health and condition. The Kentucky horse is also in fine trim."

Jacob Darneal advertised for sale his 270-acre farm in Woodford County, lying "about one mile north-east of Versailles, which is one of the most pleasant villages in Kentucky."

John Bradshaw gave notice that he and the surveyor of Jessamine county would begin work on August 17 "to establish corner on the line between myself and Joseph Curd in said county of Jessamine."

T.F. Johnson, A.M., principal of the Female Collegiate Institute at Georgetown, Ky., announced that the tenth session of the school would begin on August 8 "with charges reduced and modified to suit the times." John cited four "obvious advantages" to the institute: (1) "an accomplished teacher to every 15 pupils"; (2) "a well selected library"; (3) "an unsurpassed teacher of music who devotes his whole attention to this school and keeps 5 pianos at the institute for the use of the class"; and (4) "the undoubted healthiness of the location. No pupil in my family has needed a physician for the last 18 months," perhaps because of his rules regarding exercise, bathing, "early rising," and so on. He concluded this notice with the assurance: "The sickness which prevailed in Georgetown last month, and which must be regarded as an extraordinary occurrence, has passed, away."

N.A. Tuck, principal of Georgetown Female Seminary, announced that his school would commence August 1 for a five-month term. Basic tuition,

Abstracts from the *Lexington Intelligencer*, July, 1842, continued_____

“required in advance,” ranged from \$12 to \$20. Boarding could be obtained for \$2.50 per week. Parents were assured “Moral culture and general improvement of character.” Tuck listed the following references: Rev. Evan Stevenson, Georgetown; Rev. N.H. Hall, Lexington; Rev. N.L. Rice, Paris; Rev. J. Bullock, Frankfort, and Rev. J. Prince, Woodford County.

On July 5, M.C. Johnson, chair of the Board of Trustees at Transylvania University, announced that the school’s Collegiate Department would commence on the first Monday in November “under the patronage of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, with a faculty nominated by the Committee of the Conference.” In addition, the Rev. H.B. Bascom had been named acting president of the university. Students could board in the Refectory and receive “all substantial comforts afforded, except lights and washing” for \$2 weekly.

Thomas D. Mitchell, M.D., dean of the faculty of the Medical Department at Transylvania, announced faculty and tuition charges for the fall session. Professors named were Drs. Benjamin W. Dudley, James C. Cross, Elisha Bartlett, William H. Richardson, Robert Peter, and James M. Bush. The cost for a “full course” would be \$105 payable in advance “in

notes of good and solvent banks of the states whence the pupils come.” Other fees included a “dissecting ticket” for \$10.

Editor Hervey reprinted a lengthy column from the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Argus* in praise of Transylvania professor James Conquest Cross, M.D. “A gentleman and a scholar,” the columnist wrote, Cross had been born in Lexington “when she was the Athens of the West” and when Transylvania “seemed to laden the atmosphere with science and literature.” The writer chose not to recount Cross’ early life and “difficulties,” he explained, “for if justice is done him, his profession, and unborn Americans, he will have a biographer.” “Known to men of letters” as “amongst America’s most gifted sons,” Cross had devoted himself to healing mankind. The writer predicted that Cross’ name would “gleam bright amongst the few who shall be remembered as men of the nineteenth century.”

D. Green advertised a variety of lamps—“perfectly safe, even in the hands of children”—that he was offering for sale “at the store of Mr. N. Mixer, opposite the Court-house, Jordan’s Row, Lexington.” Green listed several gentlemen who had “kindly permitted” their names to be used as references: the Rev. W.F. Broadus, J. Kertly, Gen. J.M. McCalla, T.B. Megowan, D.L. Vigus, “Dr. Claggett,” and William C. Bell.

Kate White Adams Milward's Recollections of Her Early Years

Edited by Burton Milward Jr.

Kate White Adams Milward wrote these recollections at the urging of her son, Henry Kavanaugh Milward, in 1930. Despite her eighty-four years of age, her mind was quite clear and her memory reliable.

Born in Barbourville on June 23, 1845, Kate White Adams was the daughter of Amelia Cain White Adams (1810-1879) and Captain George Madison Adams (1809-1875).

Though her father owned a hundred slaves, he and her brother enlisted in the Union Army at the start of the Civil War. As Kate describes, her family traveled to and lived for some time in Ohio during the Civil War. Then the women of her family moved to Washington, D.C., where Kate's uncle Green Adams served as auditor under President Abraham Lincoln. After the war, the family bought and lived for many years in a house on South Limestone Street in Lexington.

On May 8, 1873, Kate married Colonel Hubbard Kavanaugh Milward (1835-1892), who had served in the Union Army from August 1861 until July 1865. Their marriage produced three children: Susan Adams Milward (1874-1942), Amelia Adams Milward (1876-1945), and Henry Kavanaugh Milward (1877-1945). Kate Adams Milward survived her husband by forty-four years. She died on 20 August 1936.¹

These recollections have been preserved collectively by her son Henry K. Milward (1877-1945), her grandson Burton Milward Sr. (1911-2000), and her great-grandson Burton Milward Jr. (1943-).

I was born June 23, 1845, in a little town in eastern Kentucky, Barbourville, a beautiful little village, situated on the Cumberland River, surrounded by mountains, the inhabitants being mostly of old English families, whose forebearers had followed the trail of Daniel Boone. At that time there were only 300 inhabitants, a Union church, one schoolhouse, one tavern (Eve's Tavern), where persons passing from towns in Tennessee to other and larger towns in Kentucky always stopped overnight to refresh themselves and their horses, as horseback riding and stagecoach were the only modes of travel.

Canoeing on the Cumberland and horseback riding were also the principal modes of recreation and entertainment. As soon as a child could sit on a horse, whether girl or boy, the father gave him a horse and saddle of his very own.

One of the delights of our childhood was gathering chestnuts from an immense tree in the back yard, so tall we wondered it did not touch the sky, and so large an opening at the base that it served for a doll house. No one was ever willing to even try to climb this tree, until an Indian strayed into the town



Kate White Adams Milward (b. 23 June 1845, Barbourville, d. 27 July 1936, Lexington), a daughter of Capt. George Madison Adams and Amelia Cain White, wrote down the memories of her life in 1930, at age 84. Included are recollections of the Civil War, when the Adamses moved to Ohio, then to Washington, D.C. Her father served four terms in Congress, from 1867 to 1875.

Kate White Adams Milward's Recollections, *continued*

willing to do anything anybody asked him. So when approached in regard to climbing the tree, which supplied all the children of the town with chestnuts, Crys Indian, the name by which he was known, caught a hanging limb and ran up the tree like a squirrel, shaking nuts from the burrs.

The dear old rock-covered spring must not be forgotten, a constant flow of clear cold water in winter's cold and summer's heat, inexhaustible, supplying all the inhabitants with drinking water when the wells would go dry. A large box through which the water flowed, served as my mother's refrigerator, where she kept milk and butter. We had an ice house, too, where melons were kept fresh and cold.

My childhood days were happy ones and for a mountain home, I suppose we had many luxuries. I was sent at the age of ten with my older sister to a boarding school at Walnut Hill, seven miles from Lexington on the Richmond Pike, of which Dr. Joseph Bullock, a Presbyterian minister and father of Cabell Bullock, was president and principal. We rode one hundred miles in a stagecoach, taking three days and three nights to make the journey.²

I went to school for one year (1858) in Shelbyville, to Mrs. Tevis' school, now known as Science Hill.³ In 1859, I went to Caldwell College in Danville, Kentucky, where I remained until the school was temporarily discontinued on account of the War. Prof. Sloan was head of Caldwell College.

This little town in which I lived had one church, which also served as schoolhouse during the week days, a courthouse stood in the center of the town, a jail which seldom had more than one prisoner in it. When court convened, it was quite an event with judges and lawyers coming from other parts of the state.

This little mountain town produced some very prominent men, among them Samuel Woodson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States⁴; William Pitt Ballinger, prominent lawyer in Texas⁵; William I. Heddens, physician and surgeon in Missouri⁶; Silas Woodson, governor of Missouri⁷; Green Adams, member of Congress and sixth Auditor under Abraham Lincoln⁸; George M. Adams, Jr., four times in Congress.⁹

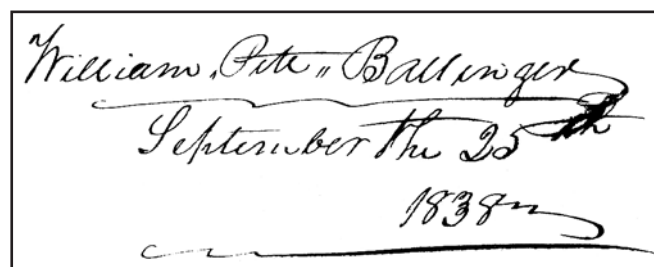
Although the families of this town owned slaves (my father owned one hundred), when the troops were called for, my father and brother, Hugh W. Ad-

ams, a boy of 17, enlisted in the Union army, as did every man in the town who was not too old or too young, leaving the women and children in the care of servants who were as loyal to them as they were to the U.S. government.¹⁰

At the approach of war, the Home Guard met in a grove for an enthusiastic picnic, where speeches were made by men of the town. A beautiful silk flag had been made by the women of the town, the stars being embroidered by them; and as a patriotic girl, I was chosen to present this flag, which is in existence and good preservation to this day, although I have not been able to secure it, as I have wanted to do, for my children and grandchildren. This flag since has been presented to the library of Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky.¹¹

I was about to forget to speak of the faithful ministers. They were usually Methodist circuit riders, having different appointments to preach through the hills, wherever they could find a congregation to listen to them; also the Baptists who preached to crowds in a grove until they could build a church.

In 1863, Gen. George Morgan had charge of the Union forces at Cumberland Gap. My father, brother, and brother-in-law, being in that command, were with him. One evening the alarm came to our village that the Rebels had surrounded Cumberland Gap, would starve the soldiers there and would then come to our town and our home and destroy it. So, at ten o'clock, a bright moon-lit night, fortunately, our faithful colored man, Hiram, hitched up a two-horse wagon, put chairs in it and urged us — my mother, older sister, Mrs. Sue Joplin, with a year-old

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in cursive script. The signature reads "William Pitt Ballinger" on the first line, "September the 25th" on the second line, and "1838" on the third line. There is a decorative flourish at the end of the signature.

William Pitt Ballinger (25 September 1825, Barbourville) signed Knox County's Will Book A in 1838. After attending St. Mary's College in Bardstown, Ballinger moved to Galveston, Texas, in 1843, and studied law. He served as Texas U.S. Attorney from 1850 to 1854 and later turned down two appointments to the Texas supreme court and a Democratic nomination for governor.

Kate White Adams Milward's Recollections, *continued*

baby, George Joplin; a colored nurse, two other sisters, Jennie Ballinger and Sallie Letcher, and myself — to have seats, for he was going to take us to a safer place. We drove all night, stopping at a farmhouse, Mrs. Bettie Byron's in Clay County, where we rested and were given a good breakfast. At this place we learned that Gen. George Morgan had cut his way through and was headed for the Ohio River and would pass a short distance from where we were, so we gave up the wagon and each one secured a horse, and by noon we joined Morgan's Command and for sixteen days continued to march with the troops, through a deserted country, often with little or nothing to eat as the natives had hidden what they had by burying it in the ground, or dropping it in wells which had gone dry. It was a wonderful experience



Colonel Hubbard Kavanaugh Milward (1835-1892), a veteran of the Civil War, married Kate White Adams on May 8, 1873. Kate survived her husband by 44 years.

and while I was only 17, I remember so much of it that was pleasant, as well as the hardships.

One night we slept on the floor, in a large room, which served us all. The next morning a goat walked in, and began "to view the landscape o'er," which very much frightened everyone, except the baby boy, who wanted to pet and play with it.

At another time, we all washed our faces in the same tin pan of water with a small fish in it. As there had been no rain for weeks, water was scarce.

At another house, we bought chickens, had the nurse dress them, eagerly expecting a good supper. She left them in the window of the kitchen we were allowed to use, turned to the fire, and someone — presumably a soldier who was as hungry as we — stole them.

One night we slept on the ground with our saddles for pillows. Another night we sat on our horses all night in the rear of the army, as John Morgan, of Southern fame, had felled trees and blocked the way. We were eight hours cutting our way through two miles. At another time we were close enough to see a skirmish between our men and John Morgan's cavalry, no one killed, two wounded.

The last day of the sixteen, we rode in a pouring rain, a forlorn party to look upon, reached the Ohio River and made our horses swim across. We entered Portsmouth, Ohio, where we were well cared for, the hotel keeper refusing to take pay, for he was a Union man and glad to shelter refugees, as he called us. After resting a week and securing clothes, we went to Washington, D.C., to the home of an uncle, Green Adams, sixth Auditor of the U.S. government, spending the winter there and in Philadelphia. Jennie B. and I spent a year in a boarding school in Philadelphia. My mother, Amelia White Adams, and her daughter, Sallie, went to the Burnett House, Cincinnati, and Sue Joplin and her baby went to Crab Orchard, Kentucky.

At the close of the war my father bought a home on South Limestone Street in Lexington, Kentucky. The rest of my life was spent in Lexington, as I continued to live there after my marriage in 1873 to a Union colonel, Hubbard Kavanaugh Milward.¹²

As a young girl I attended Mr. Lincoln's second inauguration, spent a winter in Washington during Grant's administration, attended receptions at the White House and met many dignitaries.

Kate White Adams Milward's Recollections, *continued*

My father provided homes for his servants after the war and they continued to live where he left them when he enlisted in the Union army.

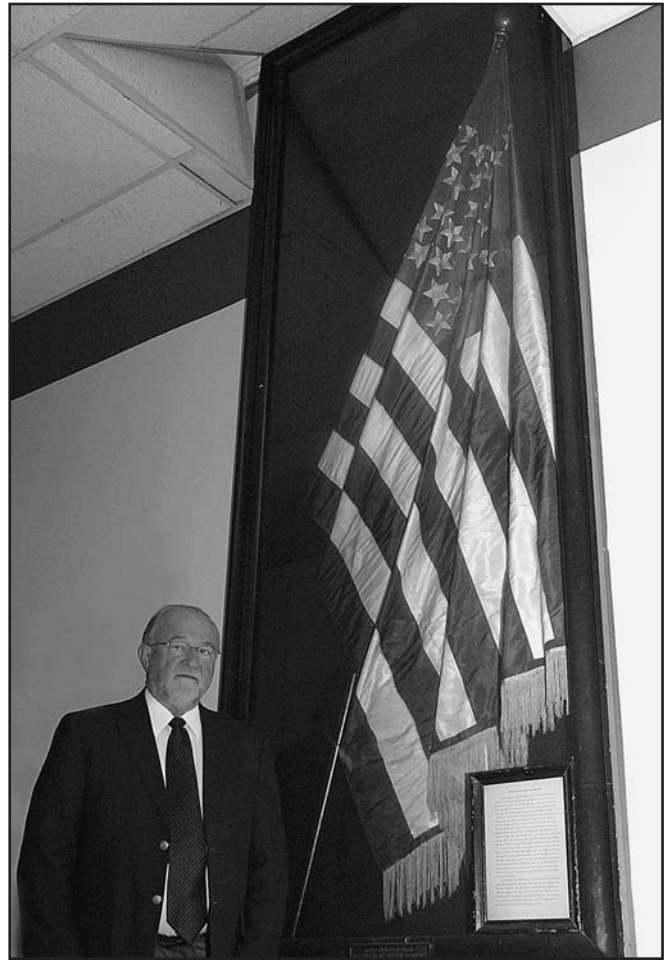
Kate Adams Milward
Lexington, Kentucky
February 190

Endnotes

^{1,2} Cabell Bullock appeared in the 1870 Census as a 30-year-old lawyer (b. Ky.) living in Lexington. See U.S. Census of Lexington, Ky. (Ward No. 1), 28 July 1870, p. 83 (196), enumerated by Lewis(?) D. Tarlton Jr. He appeared in the 1880 census boarding on Main Street in the home of druggist Joseph B. Simrall. As Cabell B. Bullock, he was 40 (b. Ky., parents b. Ky.), married, and a clerk in the State Auditor's Office. See U.S. Census of Lexington, Ky. (Ward No. 3), 8-9 June 1880, p. 34B (Supervisor's Dist. 4, Enumeration District 66). Bullock died on 23 January 1932 in Fayette County at age 91. See Kentucky Death Certificate No. 662 (1932). Joseph J. Bullock (b. 23 December 1812, Fayette County, d. 9 November 1892, Lexington), a son of Waller Bullock and Mary Overton Burch, married Caroline Laurens Breckinridge (b. 12 October 1813, Cabell's Dale, Fayette County, d. 4 November 1867), a daughter of Joseph Cabell Breckinridge and Mary Clay Smith, on 31 October 1832. Caroline was a sister of Vice President John Cabell Breckinridge.

³ Julia A. Tevis founded Science Hill female seminary in Shelbyville in 1829, and operated it until she sold it 1879. Tevis, a daughter of Pendleton Hieronymous and Mary "Polly" Bush, was born Julia Ann Hieronymous on 5 December 1799 in Lexington, Fayette County or Clark County, Ky. She married Rev. John Tevis (b. 6 January 1792, Baltimore County, Md., d. 1860) on 9 March 1824, perhaps in Abingdon, Va., and the couple were the parents of at least eight children, Benjamin Pendleton, Mary Smith, Mary E., Robert Crow, Samuel, John, Arabella, and Wilbur Fisk. She died on 21 April 1880 in Shelbyville and was buried in Grove Hill Cemetery there. See Richard H. Collins, *History of Kentucky*, Volume 2 (1874; Reprint 1966 by the Kentucky Historical Society, Frankfort, Ky.), p. 709.

⁴ This reference is apparently meant to be to Samuel Freeman Miller (b. 5 April 1816, Richmond, Ky., d. 13 October 1890, Washington, D.C.), who lived in Barbourville from about 1839 to 1852. Miller practiced medicine until about 1846, when he was admitted to the bar. About 1837, Miller joined a newly formed debating society, held each Saturday evening in the courthouse. He is said to have "discovered his ability for effective public address" and developed a political philosophy that "caused him to turn from medicine to law." His most prominent opponent in debate was Green Adams (see footnote 8). Miller moved from Kentucky to Keokuk, Iowa, in 1852, reputedly to find a more accommodating place for his abolitionist views. Practicing law in Iowa, Miller was one of the



Courtesy Union College

"As a patriotic girl," 15-year-old Kate White Adams was chosen to present a silk American flag to Barbourville's local Home Guard at the start of the Civil War. The flag, made by "the women of the town," was subsequently given to Union College in Barbourville, where it remains to this day. Union College President Edward D. de Rosset, above, recently posed with the flag.

organizers of the new Republican Party there, working for the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860. Lincoln appointed Miller to the Supreme Court, where he served as an associate justice from July 21, 1862 until October 13, 1890. Miller was buried in Oakland Cemetery in Washington, D.C. He married Lucy Ballinger of Barbourville, a sister of William Pitt Ballinger (see footnote 5). See Charles Fairman, "Justice Samuel F. Miller and the Barbourville Debating Society," *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, Volume 17, Number 4 (March 1931) and "George M. Adams' Recollections of the Forties," *Lexington Herald*, August 3, 1913, p. 4.

⁵ William Pitt Ballinger, a son of James Franklin Ballinger and Olivia Adams, was born in Barbourville on 25 September 1825. After attending St. Mary's College in Bardstown, he moved to Galveston, Texas, in 1843, and studied law under an uncle, former congressman James Love, himself once a Barbourville resident. Ballinger served in the Mexican War

Kate White Adams Milward's Recollections, *continued*

under Albert Sidney Johnston and served as Texas' U.S. Attorney from 1850 to 1854. He represented the Confederacy in various capacities during and at the end of the Civil War. In 1875, he was a member of Texas' constitutional convention of 1875. During his career, Ballinger refused two appointments to the Texas supreme court (1871 and 1874) and a Democratic nomination for governor. See C. Richard King, "William Pitt Ballinger: Texas Bibliophile," *Texas Libraries*, Volume 31 (Winter 1969).

⁶ Dr. William I. Heddens was born in Preble County, Ohio, on 14 February 1828 and educated in medicine in Philadelphia. He practiced in Barbourville for three years before moving to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1860. Heddens was president of the Medical Association of Northwest Missouri in 1875 and 1877 and of the St. Joseph Medical Society in 1877, and founded what became the city's Ensworth Hospital. He died on 3 July 1891 in St. Joseph. Both of his wives were Kentuckians. His first wife, Catherine Adams, was from Barbourville. The couple had six children, including James Weir Heddens, born in 1857 in Barbourville, who followed his father into the medical profession. After Catherine's death on 6 June 1874, Heddens married Mattie D. Offutt of Shelbyville. See, *Portrait and Biographical Record of Buchanan and Clinton Counties, Mo...* (Chicago, 1893), pages 193-94. One researcher claims that Heddens' middle name was Irving.

⁷ Silas Woodson, a son of Wade Netherland Woodson and Alice Chick, was born in Barbourville on 18 May 1819 and married Mary Jane McRoberts (b. 16 October 1825) on 13 September 1842. The couple had at least one child, Miller Woodson. Woodson moved to St. Joseph, Mo., in 1854 and practiced law before becoming a judge. Woodson was the 21st governor of Missouri, serving from January 1, 1873, to December 31, 1874. After the death of his first wife, Woodson married Olivia Adams (b. 16 November 1828) of Barbourville on 27 July 1846. He married Virginia Juliet Lard (b. 23 May 1846, Wheeling, Va. (now W.Va.), on 27 December 1866 in Lexington, Ky. Woodson County, Mo., was named in his honor.

⁸ Adams, a son of Virginians Randolph Adams and Sarah "Sally" Herndon, was born on 20 August 1812 in Barbourville. He served in the U.S. House of Representatives from March 4, 1847 to March 3, 1849 as a Whig and from March 4, 1859 to March 3, 1861 as a member of the American, or Know-Nothing party. He also was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives (1839) and a circuit court judge (1851-56). After his time in Congress, Adams became the sixth auditor of the U.S. Treasury Department, serving from April 17, 1861, to October 26, 1864, and served as chief clerk of the U.S. House of Representatives from 1875 to 1881. Between government jobs, Adams had a law practice in Philadelphia, where he died on 18 January 1884. He was buried in West Laurel Hill Cemetery in Montgomery County, Penn. See *Biographical Directory of the American Congress* (Washington:

U.S. Government Printing Office, 1950), p. 762.

⁹ George Madison Adams Jr., a son of Richardson Adams and Jane Barton, was born in Barbourville on 20 December 1837. After graduating from Centre College and studying law, Adams was Knox County circuit court clerk. In 1860, he was a member of the board of trustees that founded a teacher-training school in Knox County. He raised a company of volunteers at the start of the Civil War and served as captain of Company H of the Seventh Regiment of the Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. He ended the war as a major and paymaster. As a Democrat, Adams was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives and served from March 4, 1867 to March 3, 1875. Afterward, Adams served as clerk of the U.S. House (1875-81), register of the Kentucky Land Office (1884-87), Kentucky secretary of state (1887-91), Kentucky railroad commissioner (1891), and U.S. pension agent in Louisville (1894-98). He died at his retirement home in Winchester on 6 April 1920 and was buried in Lexington Cemetery. Adams married Amelia Cain White (b. 1810), who died in 1879. See *Biographical Directory of the American Congress* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1950), p. 762; and Charles Reed Mitchell, editor, *History and Families of Knox County, Kentucky, 1799-1994* (Paducah, Ky., 1994), p. 55. After falling on 20 March 1920 and breaking his femur, Adams died on 6 April 1920 at age 88. He had fallen into a uremic coma, a result of chronic interstitial nephritis. The informant on his death certificate, Mrs. Maggie Hedden, mistakenly identified his parents as his grandparents, Richard Adams and Jane Barton. He was buried in Lexington Cemetery on 8 April 1920. See Kentucky Death Certificate (1920) No. 10,827. His wife (b. 21 October 1852), a daughter of Virgin Beal and Lou Ann Crim of Clark County, died of paraplegia on 11 January 1917. She was buried in the "Adams Graveyard" on 12 January 1917. See Kentucky Death Certificate (1917) No. 604.

¹⁰ *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky*, Volume 2, 1861-1866 (Frankfort, Ky., 1867. Reprint: Utica, Ky.: McDowell Publications, 1988), 906, 960. George M. Adams served as a captain ("Com. Subsistence") from 17 August 1861 until 23 December 1862, then as a captain in the 7th Kentucky Infantry (until 5 August 1863) and finally as a major and paymaster from 28 May 1864 until 19 May 1865. Hugh W. Adams served as a major in the 7th Infantry until his resignation on 5 August 1863.

¹¹ For a photo of the flag, see Michael C. Mills, *Barbourville, Kentucky: A Pictorial Look-back* (Barbourville, Ky., 1977), p. 164.

¹² *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kentucky*, Volume 2, 1861-1866 (Frankfort, Ky., 1867. Reprint: Utica, Ky.: McDowell Publications, 1988), 960. H.K. Milward was a lieutenant colonel of the 18th Kentucky Veteran Infantry when he was brevetted a colonel on 13 March 1865.

Simon Adams's Account Book, Shelby County, 1798-1802

The following narrative was written by Mrs. Mary Gunn Webb of Lexington on April 2, 1927. What follows is a transcription of the names as they appeared in the book. Both are found in the Adams family file in the Martin F. Schmitt Library at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History in Frankfort. The text has been slightly altered to conform to modern punctuation and correct obvious typographical errors.

The book used by Simon Adams as an account book has mottled back and is hand made. The ink is home-made and is yet dark and clear. The writing shows that the quill pens then in use were sometimes heavy and sometimes light. The handwriting for the most part is legible and beautiful, the spelling with the long "s" is usually correct and the language good and well chosen, showing that the writer had a good education.

The account book has been in the Adams and Gunn families, who are descendants, from the time it was used in Shelby County in 1798. Some of the outer leaves are gone.

Simon Adams came from Virginia in 1786 in company with Rev. Benjamin Ogden the Methodist preacher. He lived near what is now known as Cropper's Station, Shelby County, where his descendants resided for many years.

The accounts in this book run from September 1798 to 1802. Pounds, shillings and pence are figured, though later entries in Rev. William Adams' handwriting are in dollars and cents. William Adams was the son of Simon Adams and Catherine Wren Adams and was a Methodist minister from 1813 to the time of his death in 1835. he was secretary of the Kentucky Conference for thirteen years and a number of entries show his dealings with Methodist preachers and the Methodist Book Concern of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Later in the book are accounts with John Hite headed "Laid in for the use of the family." This John Hite married Catherine Wren Adams, widow of the Simon Adams, and family tradition has it that he brought his daughter Maria Hite and lived off of his stepson, William Adams, until forced to help provide his own and his family's support.

One interesting item in the book is a contract for Simon Adams to teach school in 1808. As follows;

"We whose names are underwritten promise and oblige [sic] ourselves to pay unto Simon Adams or order the sum on nine shillings the quarter, or Six Dollars the year at the choice of Said Adams—provided he teaches our children 5 days in each week Reading writing and arithmetic with propriety

Witness our hands this 3rd Oct. 1808

N.B. One half is to be paid in Cash and the remaining half in trade delivered at my house at its real value. Benj. Roberts-2, John Woodside-1, Price Nutall-2

P.S. The school is to be taught in the house formerly occupied as a dwelling house by William Metcalf Senr."

The above contract was in the handwriting of Simon Adams and a few pages are given to accounts of patrons of the school.

1808 30th Jan. Thomas Mitchel— Price Nutall— Benj. Roberts— John Metcalf— Joseph (Name in doubt, may be Rose or Love)— Daniel Ketcham— Thomas Hanna— Levi Wentworth— Ledston Redman— Benjamine Washburn— Robert Moore— Mrs. Hougland— John Threlkeld— Francis Blackwell— Samuel Guiton—

Sofia R. Bryant copied, in beautiful handwriting, passages from the Bible in this old book. This girl was near the age of William Adams' daughter Frances (Born 1808). She was scalped by the Indians but escaped after all the rest of her family had been killed by them. When grown there was on her head a scar about the size of a silver dollar to show where she had been scalped. She said that after this had happened she had run and hid in the spring house.

Simon Adams's Account Book, Shelby County, 1798–1802, *continued* ____

When an Indian came and looked in she pretended to be dead and he went away. She went to the preacher's, William Adams' home, where she grew up with his daughter Frances Adams and Maria Hite, all three girls near the same age.

Simon Adams must have been a devout man for on one of the pages he scribbled "The commandments— ten— keep them well. Yours in haste Simon Adams 1801."

At the margin of the pages is a reference to a page in the ledger to which each entry was transferred.

Here follows a list of names of those running accounts.

August 20th 1798.

Robert Plummer
Daniel McClelland
John Hadden
Winkfield Bullock (Wingfield Bullock)
Joseph Dapuy (Duprey)
John Pope
Thomas King
Benj. Kennaday (Kennedy, Kenedy)
William Teague
James Sturgis
Elias Field
Thomas Swift
Poindexter Tomison
Joseph Wofford (Warford)
Adam Hannah (Hanna)
Philoman (Philman, Philimor, Philemon, Phil-
or) Richards
Mrs. Amelia Barnet
Col. Chas. Lynch
Mrs. Dolly Christian
William Blackwill
Jeremiah Phillips
James Crague (Craige, Craig)
James Reed
David Griffith
Betsy Boling (Elizabeth)
Henry Hendricks
James Blackwell
Nicholas Merewether
Edward (Edmund) Huss
Coleman Daniel
John Griffith
Josias (Josiah) Tanner

William Jones Senior
John Thraikil (Thraikill, Theldkill, Threldeld)
Henry Koke
Hezekiah Ford
Robert Loudon
Thomas Bowls (Boals)
William Morrow (Morow)
Stepto Blackwill (Steptoo Blackwell)
Alexander Montgomery
William Largin
James McDavid
John Woodside
Thomas Samuel
Hannah Griffith
Abraham Owen
William Neal
David Griffith
Abraham Rees (Reese)
Robard Plummer
John Shannon
John Miles
Charles Ballow
Oswald Thomas
Wm. Williams
George Admire
Joseph Tomlinson
James Latham
Cornelius Bice
Lewis Bright
James Quirk
Isaac Collett
John Allen (Allin)
Martin Daniel
John Williams
Andrew Froggate
Elijah Gallion
James Hunter
William McClure
William Butler
William Booker
Rachel Masterson
Wm. Alex. Ried (Reid?)
Thomas Beard
Thomas Mitchel
Isaac Gano (Isaac E.)
Abraham Owing (Owen)
John Owin
Thoas. S. Guin (Gwinn, Gwin)

Simon Adams's Account Book, Shelby County, 1798–1802, *continued* ____

Robard Lowery
John Cornwill
Wm. C(?) Ready
Isaac Collett
Thomas Daniel
Rawling Thomas
Abraham Dumere
Daniel Barnet
Robert Lowden
John McGahey (McGaughy)
Van Swearingen
Adam C. Smith
William Rady
Gerardus Riker
Richard Booker
James Wardlow
Aquila Whiteker (Whitaker)
Richard Hollcroft
Thomas Boles (Boals, Bowls)
William Glen (Glenn)
Thomas F. Rees
Ezekial Talbutt (Talbut)
William Owin
Gabriel Woodfill
William Metcalf
David Lyle
Daniel Ketcham
James Metcalf
Jeremiah Philips
James Dumere
Fergus Hill
Squire Boone (also Squire Boone Jr.)
Martin Hawkins
Philip Greenwood
William Butler
James Lemaster
Wm. Sargent
Morias Handsbury (Moriss)
Anderson Long
Jacob Newland
James Craig
James Moore
Isaac Rees
Doctor John Knight
William Ready
Anderson Long
Capt. Benj. Robards (Roberts)
Wm. Swearingen

Robin Thomas
Perer (Peter?) Demaree
Poindexter Tommasson
Tar Anderson
Alexander Reed
Jacob Newland
James Sprowl
Robert Smith
Wm. Booker
Arthur McGuagha
Edmund Blanton
Erasmus Simpson
James Moore
Amos Simpson
Joseph Allin
Ezekial Talbutt (Talbot)
Co. (Col.?) Baker Ewin (Ewing)
Richard Cross
John Boone
Moore Weaver
Wm. Jones Jr.
Peter Dumer Sen.
John Hatton
Colo (Col.?) Chas. Lynch
Richard Holecroft
John Knight
William Elam
Daniel Colgan
Samuel Perkins (Purkins)
Rachel Owen
Samuel Thompson
Wm. Ready
Peter Kerlin
William Ford
James Brown
Joseph Givedon
Frances Hall (Hawl)
Solomon Simpson
William Tunstall
Jesse B. Pain
Joseph Wallace
Ezekiel Tatlock
William Roberts
Alexander McNeeley
Nicholas Ryland
Luke Half
Henry Dougherty
Paul Faught

Simon Adams's Account Book, Shelby County, 1798–1802, *continued* ____

James Cull
Claburn Hankin
James Stout
William Murray
Samuel Ford
Richard Steel
Samuel Perkins

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Mason Watts (Wats)
Edmond Adcock
David Adams
Joseph Ervin
Wm. Joans, son of R. Jones
Mr. Winlock
Job Cornwell
Hugh Adams
Richard Booker
Samuel Stout
Richard Joanes (Jones)
Wm. Joans and son John
Nathan Lee
William Ficklin
Samuel Pryor
Ralph Griffin
James Anderson
John Allin
Daniel Barnet (Barnett)
Josias (Josiah) Tanner

“1799 page 104”

William Adams
Peter Kindar
Richard Gassaway
Abraham Rees
Piercevill Butler
John Ford Jr.
Oswald Thomas
Jeremiah Philips
Robt. Parish
Samuel Demaree
James Craig
Jacob Meek
Thomas Consley
James Hougland
John Reed
Benj Hilman
Mary Boling

John Shuck
Cornelius Shuck
Andrew Froggate
John Allin
Daniel Calgin
John Pope
John Johnston
Jessee Ford
Isaac Greathouse
Benj. Yates
Martin Hawkins
Wm. Lockhart
John Griffith
John Bradshaw
John Loudon
Thomas Swift
John Bonta
Moore Weaver
Amos Trimpus (Timpers)
Jessee Ford
Sutton Gott
Aaron Threlkeld
James Blair
Samuel Demere
Hugh Cull
Richard Masterson
Singleton Willson
A. and R. Steels
Mr. Clayton
Col. Chas. Tyner
John Hoyt
Nathaniel Talbutt
Miss Dolly Christain
Alexander Montgomery
Powell Skelton
Joseph Gividon
John Lewis
Mrs. Jemima Hougland
Elias Hougland
William Poland
Joseph Daily
Joseph Bailey

On page 98 an entry to Isaac Rees says “By service rendered on my farm” shows that Simon Adams owned a farm on December 21st, 1798.

The last running date was April 27th, 1801, although one more is in 1802 and another in 1803

Simon Adams's Account Book, Shelby County, 1798–1802, *continued* ____

and an item in 1813.

The school accounts are dated 1808.

John Hite's account with Wm. Adams for family use are of 1817 and 1818.

James Epperson with Wm. Adams date of 1818-1819-1820-1821.

In Wm. Adams' account with preachers, 1817 to 1828, the following names appear:

Rev. Wm. Adams
Chas. Holliday
Abraham Paul
James H. Overstreet
Wm. Owens
David Standeford
Martin Ruter
D. Hitt
Wm. Hite
Starling Turner
Wm. Shiveley
Robert Pollard
James Bloomfield
George Locke
Henry Fatinwider (Fullenwider?)
Wm. Meldrum
Wm. Farquer
Nath'l Talbott
Robt. McGrath
James Simmons
James G. Leach
Jesse Head
P. Davis
Elisha Simmons
Wm. Sterman
Josiah Lamb
John Warren
B. English
James Weaver
Wm. Talbott
Richard Sharp
Wm. Cooper
David Locke
Jeremiah Long
George L. Rogers
S. Boyd
John Hite

A few much later entries are in the handwriting of Winn Gunn, dates as late as 1837 and 1841.

This paper was written by Mrs. Mary Gunn Webb (Apr. 2, 1927), who is the great, great, grand daughter of Simon Adams, and whose D.A.R. number is 185025.

Simon Adams was a Revolutionary Soldier.

Copied by Mrs. Peyton B. Howard (Virginia Webb) who is the great, great, great grand daughter of said Simon Adams.

Simon Adams and his Family

The following is based on information is found in the Adams family file in the Martin F. Schmitt Library at the Thomas D. Clark Center for Kentucky History in Frankfort.

Simon Adams (b. 1750, d. 1809) married Catherine Wren (d. 1835, Shelby County, Ky.), a daughter of James Wren of Alexandria, Va., a descendant of Sir Christopher Wren (b. 1631, d. 1723). James Wren was architect of Falls Church, Va., who in 1773 was paid 8 pounds for writing the two tablets that remain on either side of the pulpit in the city's Christ Church.

It was in this same church that the Adams family had a pew across the aisle from the one known as George Washington's pew. William Adams was a vestryman of the church, elected on March 28, 1765.

Simon Adams came to Kentucky in 1786 with Benjamin Ogden, a pioneer Methodist preacher. At that time Simon and Catherine Wren Adams had one son, William Adams (b. 29 June 1785, Fairfax County, Va.).

Simon Adams's mother was a sister of William Watters, the first native American Methodist preacher.

According to a transcript of his military record, Adams served as a private in Captain Thomas West's Company of the 10th Virginia Regiment, commanded successively by Col. Edward Stevens, Major Samuel Hawes and Col. John Green.¹ The designation of the regiment was changed in 1776 to the 6th Virginia Regiment, which was commanded successively by Col. Wm. Russell and Col. John Green.

Records show that Adams enlisted on May 1, 1777, for three years and re-enlisted at Middle Brook on Dec. 17, probably in 1778.

Old letters were addressed to him both as "Captain" and "Major," and he was granted bounty land for his military service.² He was apparently also a

Simon Adams's Account Book, Shelby County, 1798–1802, *continued* _____

member of the “Territorial Legislature.”³

By 1799, Adams was in Shelbyville, Ky., where he was “raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason” by the fifth lodge of Masons on Oct. 25.⁴

He operated a store near Shelbyville for several years, but failed because of his reluctance “to make my collections.” He wrote of his “enthralment in business,” that “I am glad that I find in my own mind a degree of consolation which nothing but conscious innocence could bestow; a consciousness that I have not injured any man living but that in all my distress and difficulty I have conducted myself with honesty.”

Turning to education, Adams opened a school in Shelbyville in 1808, pledging to teach “reading, writing and arithmetic with propriety.”

In December 1809, he returned to Virginia to liquidate his holdings there. On his way back home, Adams was robbed and murdered.⁵

Endnotes

¹ The source was listed as “War Record, Washington, D.C. 1142396, War Department,” and was signed by F.C. Ainsworth, “Military Secretary’s Office, War Department,” on 28 June 1906.

² This information was “certified” by the Historical Society of Virginia.

³ The source cited was “Colonial Records of Fairfax Co. Virginia.”

⁴ Adams was “one of the charter members” of the lodge.

⁵ Modern genealogists consider the place of Adams’ murder to be present-day Pineville, Bell County, Ky., a few miles north of the Cumberland Gap.

New Addresses of Former Jefferson Countians, 1921, *continued* _____

Continued from page 21

Mrs. Mildred Brown
P.A., 621 E. Camp Street
Louisville
O.A., Jefferson County

Mr. William Snyder
P.A., Moorsville, Ind.
O.A., Jeffersontown

Mrs. Mary Becktoll
P.A., Knoxville, Tenn.
O.A., Jeffersontown

Mr. V.L. Ford
P.A., 973 5th Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif.
O.A., Jefferson County

Mrs. Ella Owens
P.A., 27 Adams Road
Mt. Healthy, Ohio
O.A., Jefferson County

Mr. and Mrs. J.F. Muckelbauer
P.A., 5354 Kenmore Avenue
Chicago, Ill.
O.A., Middletown

Mrs. H.G. Polk
P.A., Route 2, Chico, Calif.
O.A., Middletown

Mr. Wm. C. Queen
P.A., Henryville, Ind.
O.A., Jefferson County

Mrs. Leslie Figg
P.A., Charlestown, Ind.
O.A., Jefferson County

Mr. J.H. Funk
P.A., Eminence
O.A., Jefferson County

Mrs. Antonia Sanders
P.A., 3967 Woodlawn Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif.
O.A., Okolona

Kentuckians Mentioned in the *Western Methodist*, 1830s

By Jonathan Kennon Thompson Smith

The following death notices and other mentions of Kentuckians appeared in the Western Methodist, a newspaper published in Nashville, beginning in 1833. Mr. Smith has transcribed many Tennessee periodicals over the years, many of which appear on the Tennessee genealogical web site (www.tngenweb.org).

The first issue of this newspaper was dated November 1, 1833. Its editors were Lewis Garrett Jr.—a former Kentucky resident—and John Newland Maffitt, both Methodist clergymen. Subscriptions were \$2.50 a year.

After some time, Maffitt “transferred his interest in the paper to Mr. Garrett, who became the sole proprietor, publisher and editor.” Garrett sold the newspaper to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1836, and its name was subsequently changed to the South-Western Christian Advocate. It became the Nashville Christian Advocate in 1848, and remained the official periodical of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the better part of a century.¹

Among the most popular features of this newspaper were its formal obituaries as well as submitted death and marriage notices.

The compiler is grateful for Laurel Baty of, Columbia, Md., who supplied the microfilm copies for his research purposes. He is also grateful for the assistance rendered for collateral information by Jackie Wood, acquisition librarian and Memphis Conference archivist, Lambuth University, Jackson, Tenn. Staffers at the Jackson/Madison County Public Library and the Memphis Public Library and Information Center, Memphis, were also helpful.

Reflection

In an age when there were few effective medicinal painkillers, an “afflicted”, i.e. diseased or seriously ill individual had to resort to whatever emotional strength he/she could muster to suffer with sanity until death relieved him/her. Religious faith served as the anodyne for many sufferers, as is illustrated in the testimonials related in these old-time obituaries. It would be easy for us, in a medicinally-blessed

era, to scoff at the deathbed accounts of the obituary writers. True, some of these writers “went over the top,” became more interested in their articulate cleverness or religious enthusiasm but most writers seem to have spoken reasonably from their hearts. The best of these old mortals tried, as the best among us do now, to cope with the inevitable misfortunes of life as well as circumstances allowed.

The Editors

According to an 1888 account in an Alabama newspaper, Lewis Garrett Jr. was born on 24 April 1772 in Pennsylvania. His father, Lewis Garrett, moved the family in a few years to Botetourt County, Va., and then, in 1779, to Kentucky, “then very thinly settled....”

Before “he reached the place of his destination,” however, the elder Garrett died, leaving a widow and eight children, “(the oldest about sixteen) in the wilderness....”

In such a situation, the youthful Lewis Garrett did not have good schools available to him, “but he was fortunate in having a mother who was well educated and under whose instruction he became a very accurate scholar....”

Becoming a Christian during a Baptist revival meeting, but subsequently joined the Methodist church. In 1794, the Methodists had only seven traveling preachers in the Garretts’ vicinity along the frontier. At a conference of Methodists that year, the young man was admitted as a preacher “on trial,” and assigned to “Green Circuit,” in what would today be east Tennessee.

The young preacher was remembered as “rather under the usual size,” with hazel eyes, “a nose slightly Roman and fine features.” With a “clear full voice and a slow delivery, he could be heard in the open air

Kentuckians Mentioned in the *Western Methodist*, 1830s, *continued* _____

by large congregations.”

Garrett's was a treacherous occupation in the Appalachian wilderness of the 1790s. “Cherokees were in a state of hostility.” It was said that a presiding elder rode up to a cabin one day and “saw the family lying bleeding just butchered by the savages.”

By 1804, Garrett was made presiding elder of the Cumberland District, which included several circuits in middle Tennessee. “After such a life of hardship and exposure the health of Mr. Garrett failed,” and he asked to preach at an established location. But without means, he was forced to open a grammar school in Franklin, Tenn.

It was said that the area “never had a teacher better success in that line. He had at least forty pupils and perfect discipline. He believed in Solomon's doctrine [in effect, spare the rod and spoil the child].”

When in sister and brother-in-law, Sarah and Abram Maury Degaffenreid, moved to Lawrence County, Ala., Garrett moved with them and establishing his home just above the community of Redbanks. His wife soon died, and he became a traveling preacher again, operating on the circuits of “Nashville and other important stations in the conference.”

Garrett met John Newland Maffitt, identified as a “great orator and revivalist,” and the two decided to start what became the Western Methodist. Garrett, “a writer of great clearness and force, furnished the logic,” while Maffitt “furnished the rhetoric.”

It was remembered that their paper “was a very good one ... but it was financially a failure ... and soon abandoned.”

Garrett died at the Mississippi home of his son Abram Maury Garrett on 28 April 1857, “having labored as a Methodist preacher for sixty three years.”²

January 3, 1834

On Tuesday (as of December 21), a student named Harris, in the medical department of Morrison College, Lexington, Kentucky, shot and killed a fellow student, James P. Fenner.³ Reverend George M. Anderson died December 7, 1833.

February 21, 1834

Extract of a letter dated Frankfort [Kentucky], Feb. 22 [1834]:

Gov. Breathitt died at Frankfort on the 21st and was buried on the following day with every demon-

stration of respect for his personal and official character. Lieut. Gov. [James T.] Morehead will be acting governor until the expiration of the term for which Gov. Breathitt was elected. On Saturday, Mr. [James] Guthrie, of this city, was elected speaker of the senate in the room of Lieut. Gov. Morehead.⁴

JAMES HERVEY WALLACE

Died in this city, after a short illness, Mr. James Hervey Wallace, in the twenty fifth year of his age. The deceased was a native of Kentucky, but for several years a resident of this city [Nashville]. He was a highly respected member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and died in the unwavering belief and with the blessed hope of a Christian. A numerous circle of friends sincerely lament the loss of one so worthy, so early taken from them.

He walked abroad in manly strength amongst his fellowmen....

March 28, 1834

Mrs. Sarah Ellis (the subject of this memoir) was born January 11th 1791 and died the 17th March, 1834. For more than 20 years she professed religion and I have no doubt enjoyed its benefits. In consequence of sore persecution she was prevented from attaching herself to any religious body till the year 1832 when she joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in which she maintained an honorable standing till the day of her death. Sister Ellis was the subject of deep affliction, for persecution followed her to the very gate of death. Still her mind was peaceful and happy. She could praise god aloud while with flowing tears and uplifted hands she testified of his goodness to the last. I have no doubt she rests in Abraham's bosom.

Pursued by fiends she fought her way
Through clouds and storms to endless day;
Surrounded by the hosts of hell,
She fought and conquer'd though she fell,
And now has gained the happy shore,
Where wars and conflicts are no more.
N.G. Berryman⁵
Bowling Green, Ky., 24th March 1834

June 6, 1834

SOME FURTHER ACCOUNT OF REV.
JOHN GOSSETT

Messrs. Editors. If you have no objection, you may publish the following as a tribute of respect and love which I owe to departed worth. [N. G. B. from Bowling-Green, Ky., May 28th 1834.]

Died, recently, in Montgomery county, Tennessee, the Rev. John Gossett who was born in Pennsylvania, Newcastle county, February 28th, 1743. At 13 years of age he was sent to an English school 20 miles from home, with an elder brother, where they boarded for the purpose of obtaining an education but receiving rough and cruel treatment from the proprietors of their boarding house, the little boys set out on foot; without a conductor and a great part of the way without a path to brook the difficulties of a wilderness country, filled with savage Indians and wild beasts, and that for a distance of 20 miles that they might again enjoy the embraces of fond parents. After a long and fruitless journey in search of home they arrived at a settlement on James River where they were treated kindly. The subject of this memoir had here the benefit of another school but such was the scarcity of teachers in those days that he only had the privilege of learning to spell and read. He afterwards learned to write, singularly, (viz.) finding an old manuscript (though unable to tell one letter from another) he proceeded to imitate what he saw in the manuscript till he finished it. This he carefully put away till he saw a person capable of reading writing and presenting it to him, was astonished to hear it all read intelligibly. He then made some inquiries about it and from this circumstance learned to write without a teacher. He was often the subject of deep awakenings but did not yield to be saved by divine grace till he was 35 years of age. He had no advantage from religious instruction or any aid whatever in seeking religion except from the spirit of God and a careful perusal of the Bible; hence his doctrinal views were all original. The pious partner of his joys and sorrow (Emma Lemaster) died some years before him in the triumph of faith. They were married when the subject of this memoir was in the 24th year of his age and unto the day of her death they lived in harmony and love.

As soon as he was converted, though he had never heard a sermon, he commenced with burning zeal, warning sinners around him and many conversions crowned his labors. The first sermon he ever heard (by Thos. Hargate) he listened to with deep atten-

tion till the doctrine of "unconditional election and reprobation" was preached so plainly, that he left the house greatly discouraged. The second sermon he had the privilege of hearing was preached by Abram Rollins and [he] was delighted with [Rollins'] doctrines and astonished to find a man so exactly agreed with him in sentiment. Two years after his conversion he was licensed to preach by Rev. Francis Asbury (Bishop of the M.E. Church), and was a faithful and zealous gospel minister for the space of 56 years from the time he was licensed.

After nine years past I became acquainted with this holy man. I have often listened to him in public and private with thrilling interest and the facts recorded here, I penned from his own lips some years before his death. As a minister, he often brooked the snow and rain, crossed the dangerous watercourse, climbed the mountain's height, slept in the open wood, with no shelter to cover him from the gathering storm, sometimes amidst the furious mob with brandished swords over his head and pistols pointed at his breast and all this without fee or reward, telling sinners the way to God. He had innumerable seals to his ministry; for many times his persecutors fell before him with their carnal weapons and cried for mercy and asked him to pray for them. He once was in good circumstances but spent almost all his substance and his constitution was completely broken in the work of God. His philanthropy knew no bounds but extreme poverty in himself. But he is gone. I am not favored with the exact time of his death but am happy to learn from the "Clarksville Chronicle" that his end was glorious indeed.

June 13, 1834

WILLIAM H. LISLE

Died, at the residence of his father in Green county, Kentucky, on the 14th of May, 1834, in the 22d year of his age, Wm. H. Lisle (son of Daniel Lisle) after a long and lingering illness of some months.

This young man . . . [aware some months before he died . . .] of the necessity of a change and such was his anxiety on that subject that he often said he was afraid to go to sleep lest he might die unprepared. He prayed and prayed and would often say he was thankful that he was on praying ground. At length the lord came to his relief and from that time until his death (which was several days) he seemed

Kentuckians Mentioned in the *Western Methodist*, 1830s, continued _____

all in raptures with the idea of heaven; he refused all nourishment, saying that it might detain him. He would watch the clock and in anxiety waited the summons. His whole soul seemed to be filled with heaven and from the hour of his change he verified the expression of the poet, when he says,

The soul, uneasy and confined from home,
Rests and expatiates in a world to come.

MRS. ELISA LISLE

Died, at her residence in Greensburg, Kentucky, on the 1st inst. [June 1, 1834], in the 25th year of her age, Mrs. Eliza Lisle wife of Thos. W. Lisle. Mrs. Lisle made a profession of religion about ten months before she died and had been about six or eight months a member of the Methodist Church. In her death a husband, three little infant children and a numerous connection mourn a loss which nothing earthly can repair — society and the church one of their brightest ornaments.

The circumstances attending Mrs. Lisle's death were of an unusual, extraordinary and upon philosophical principles, unaccountable character. She had been complaining for about three months. She had a cough which it was thought was the result of cold and would soon pass off; it continued, however, until her lungs became diseased, as her physicians thought. She however was at all times, during her sickness, able to walk about the house and when the weather was good to ride out in a gig which she did nearly every day. On the day she died, she seemed clearer of fever, stronger and more cheerful than she had been for ten days. On that day she rode out and after riding walked from the gig over a style, through the yard into the house and complained very little of fatigue. She seemed to be cheerful all day and sat up a good part of it. In the evening, about three o'clock, four of her Methodist brethren came in to see her and among them Mr. Henry, a preacher. After they had sat a while and as Mrs. Lisle was known to be fond of hearing singing, praying &c., which she had often heard during her illness, her husband asked her if she wished her brethren to sing and pray; she said she did. A bible and hymn book were then handed Mr. Henry, who opened and read the 4th chapter of 2d Corinthians (see it) then seemed accidentally to open to the following memorable lines which were

sung:

Life has a soft and silver thread,
Nor is it drawn too long;
Yet when my vaster hopes persuade,
I am willing to be gone.
Fast as you please roll down the hill,
And haste away my fears;
Or I can wait my father's will,
And dwell beneath the spheres.
Rise glorious every future sun,
Could my following days,
But make that last, dear moment known
By well distinguished rays.

He then prayed a very good prayer which was delivered in a cool, dispassionate manner. During the whole service, Mrs. Lisle shed not a tear and seemed not the least excited. After prayer, at the request of Mr. Porter, they commenced singing those words:

And let this feeble body fall,
And let it faint or die.

While singing those lines she was heard to mourn which attracted the attention of the company and behind she had fainted and died! All attempts to resuscitate her were in vain; her blessed spirit refused longer to be detained and took its departure for heaven and happiness. Thus ended the earthly career of one, who, in life, by her godly and pious walk, and her seeming indifference to this world and all its concerns, showed that she was a follower of the meek and lovely Savior and whose light afflictions here, which were but for a moment, had worked for her a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory, of one who could and did, by her death, in triumph say, "O death, where is thy sting? O grave where is thy victory?" It is the belief of the writer of these lines, that during this service, Mrs. Lisle was sanctified and made perfectly holy and taken home that she might not feel another pang or anxious moment. She did not cough, strangle, or, that could be seen, move a limb or exert a muscle.

July 4, 1834

THOMAS GOODRUM

Died on the 24th day of May, in the town of Clinton, Ky., after 5 weeks illness, Thomas Goodrum, in the 18th year of his age. The deceased was a son of the widow Goodrum of Washington county, Ky.;

Kentuckians Mentioned in the *Western Methodist*, 1830s, *continued* _____

he was made a subject of converting grace, October 1832 and in a short time he joined the M. E. Church; he stood out his six months probation and then with all his heart he came into full connection. I visited him a short time before he died and asked him how he felt; his answer was, I have pain and glory, I have pain and glory, I have pain and glory; and then he commenced smiling and said, why not now, Lord? Here are my friends and brethren to give me a start, though not my will but thine be done. I then had to leave him; our parting was truly a serious one for the doctor said that he was then dying. I gave him the parting hand; farewell, said he, for the last time, I now bid you farewell (here he paused for a moment) after which he said, a few years and then, a few years and then, a few years and then, I shall meet you in heaven. He died at bro. Peaton's. Good attention was paid him by the family's friends and physicians; he had a triumphant time just before he left the world and when the broad face of wide eternity was spread before him. An inimitable weight of glory passed that way and the grace of god wafted his happy soul to an endless life in heaven

Our loss is his eternal gain.
Yesterday with time things he had to do.
Today he joyfully bid them all adieu;
Yesterday he darkly saw through the gospel glass,
Today he sees his Savior face to face;
Yesterday he sighed, he mourned, he looked and
Longed,
Today his sighs are turned into songs;
Yesterday with the class in Clinton he lived in
love,
Today he's joined the holy choir above;
Yesterday he got a taste of peace and love,
Today he drinks full draughts of bliss above;
Yesterday he was on his way to perfect peace,
Today he's there eternally to possess.

August 15, 1834

MRS. MARY E. WILLIAMSON

Died at her residence in Robertson county [Tennessee], on the 2nd of august, 1834, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. Mary E. Williamson, wife of Thomas Williamson. Mrs. Williamson made a profession of religion at Ellis's Chapel (Todd county, Ky.) at their august camp-meeting in 1827: shortly after she joined the Methodist church at that place and has ever since remained an exemplary member

and devoted Christian. In her death, a husband, three children and a numerous connection, mourn a loss which nothing earthly can repair; society and the church, one of their brightest ornaments. The circumstances attending Mrs. Williamsons' death were of long and painful duration; her health had been bad for 18 months and the last six months she was principally confined to her room; although she frequently suffered the most excruciating pain, she bore it with that fortitude and meekness becoming a Christian. A few days previous to her death, whilst many friends were around her bed expecting every minute to be her last, her class leader commenced singing and to the surprise and admiration of all present, she joined with him and song in a dear and audible voice, one or two verses; which circumstance brought to the recollection of the writer of this notice the following lines of the poet:

Behold the pilgrim as she dies,
With glory in her view;
To heaven she lifts her longing eyes
And bids the world adieu.
While friends stand weeping all around,
And loth to let her go
She shouts with her expiring breath
And leaves them all below.

Married

DAVID BANKS married ELLEN, daughter of Major CARDWELL BREATHITT (dec.), Logan County, Kentucky, in Princeton, Kentucky, recently.

September 19, 1834

Married

THOMAS F. COOK, Montgomery County, Tennessee married LUCY C., daughter of Captain DAVID BARKSDALE, Todd County, Kentucky, September 4, 1834.

DIED

In Franklin, Ky., Mr. JOSEPH FINLEY, formerly of Russellville.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA

On the evening of the 17th Sept. some travelers or drovers stopped at the residence of Dr. Green, four miles from Florence on the Nashville road and on the following evening two of them, Warren Hodges

and George Coffman died of cholera. They were from Logan county, Kentucky; had premonitory symptoms of cholera while on their way through Tennessee but being anxious to proceed on their journey to the south, they came on to Dr. Green's; were unwell when they arrived and not long afterwards fell into the collapsed stage of the disease. Two other individuals of the same company were taken after their arrival at Dr. Green's but we are happy to hear from the attending physicians, that the two last named are convalescent. The disease has not broken out elsewhere in that neighborhood and it is to be hoped that the malady will not spread further. In addition to these cases, we have to record the death of ____ [John] Satterly of cholera, who died at Dr. Turner's about 19 miles from town on the same road. He was an agent for the mail contractors that line.

October 17, 1834

ELIJAH STEVENS

Dear brethren. We send you an account of the triumphant death of our beloved brother, Elijah Stevens who departed this life about eleven o'clock in the evening, on the first day of September, 1834. Brother Stevens was born in the State of South Carolina in the year 1766 of respectable parentage; his mother having died when he was young, he was placed in the care of his grandmother who was a worthy member of the first Presbyterian church and who was very careful to impress his youthful mind with the necessity of praying and early embracing the religion of Jesus. It seems that those instructions he received from his grandmother were not easily erased from his mind; that he felt it not only a privilege and a blessing but a delight to be religious; and while he lived in the neglect of it, he felt himself exposed to the wrath of God. It was frequently the case in his youthful days that he felt deeply concerned for the salvation of his soul. At the age of 21 he married and shortly afterwards emigrated to Kentucky and located his family in Caldwell county where he soon had the privilege of hearing old father Ward of Kentucky conference, preach, and under his ministry joined the Methodist Episcopal Church as a seeker of religion and shortly afterwards embraced the pearl of great price. From that time to the day of his death he lived an acceptable member of the church which was upwards of thirty years. He was class leader about

fifteen years of that time and served the church with great acceptability. The path of duty in public and in private he pursued with an uncompromising, real and evidenced the fact, that the hand of hope was fastened on the skies, while he was patiently waiting to enter into a land where sickness and sorrow, pain and death are felt and feared no more. His trials indeed were many but he never expected to be wafted on the rolling waves of bliss into heaven; no, the path in which the saints of God travel, he conceived as one bathed in tears, but in his last moments he gave gratitude to God for the unspeakable privilege of shouting victory through Jesus Christ; and he fully experienced in his last moments that the religion of Jesus could make the path of death with a thousand glories, death to him was no terror. While the curtains were falling to obstruct the organs of vision and articulation the exultation of his soul seemed to float on every breath; he rather looked on death as an angel to introduce him into the temple not built with hands, eternal in the heavens. Brother Stevens is gone but our loss is his infinite gain; he has left a wife and eleven children, two of whom are preachers, to mourn their loss.

Buford Farris

Livingston circuit, Ky. Con. [Kentucky Conference] Oct. 2d 1834.

July 18, 1834

REV. GEORGE W. ASHBRIDGE

Messrs. Editors.

Permit me to present you for publication a few extracts from a sermon delivered on the 11th May, by the Rev. Joshua T. Russell, occasioned by the death of the Rev. George W. Ashbridge, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Louisville [Kentucky].

George W. Ashbridge is no more! Truly a [word smeared] man has fallen in the church of Christ! Christians! Weep for him but only shed tears of joy. Shout aloud your hosannas, let the welkin [sic] ring with praise to God that his death has been a death of gain. Let him be to you a bright and brilliant example of true piety and godliness, shape your conduct by his Christian rule, walk in the path in which he trod and you will obtain a glorious gain in death. Sinners! In his death, you behold the Christian's triumph over death, the "king of terrors." When he was translated to the "church triumphant in heaven"

you lost a friend and benefactor who was deeply interested in your present welfare and the salvation of your souls. Sinners! If you desire a pattern of Christianity, contemplate his life from the early age of 15 when he dedicated himself to god, to the hour of death, when he was removed to "mansions in the sky." Contemplate his works, his course through life and think how pleasant it will be to die the death of the righteous. May our death be like his death, may we enjoy his peace of mind, may we be assured of his hope in Christ, may we rejoice in god as he rejoiced and express the same willingness and anxiety to die and be with Jesus and when our spirit leaves the earthly tabernacle for the realms of purest bliss, may our lips articulate his last, his dying words, "Home, home, I am going home."

Alas! Though his death to himself was gain to the world it was a loss, for . . . in his duty prompt at every call,

He watch'd and wept, he prayed and felt for all;
And as a bird each fond endearment tries,
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies,
He tried each art, reproved each dull delay,
Allured to brighter worlds he led the way.

Rev. George W. Ashbridge was born in Philadelphia [Pennsylvania] in 1800. At the age of four years his father died; at the age of 12 he was committed to the charge of a friend in Paris, Ky., and there united himself to the Presbyterian church when 15 years old. In 1820 he graduated at Transylvania University; he took a full theological course at Princeton, N.J. and in 1823 was licensed to preach the gospel. He was soon after sent as a missionary to Florida. After 2 years spent in missionary labors he took charge of a church in Tuscumbia, Ala. where he married. He resided here until 1831 when after mature, anxious and prayerful deliberation, he became the stated minister of the First Presbyterian Church in Louisville where he continued to labor with truly commendable zeal and fidelity as a minister of the new testament until the period of his dissolution, Sunday, May 4, 1834.

From the age of 15 years when our deceased brother first consecrated himself to God and united with his visible church upon earth, up to the very hour of his transition to the church triumphant in heaven, he was enabled by divine grace steadily to

persevere in a life of practical godliness. His piety was pure, enlightened and energetic. As a Christian he was distinguished most of all for his kind and benevolent and holy actions, benevolent actions seemed to constitute the very element of his soul.

The clock had struck ten on Saturday evening, when urged by the fond partner of his bosom, who had discovered his danger, and sought from god, fortitude and grace to meet the painful crisis, his physician communicated the certain, fearful, startling intelligence that the hour of dying was at hand. This was the first intimation of immediate danger. The tidings fell upon his ear like a sudden death-knell! But they failed to awaken either grief or fear or even painful agitation. For a single moment, in eloquent silence he paused and in the impressive stillness of that fleeting moment, loosened all the ties which bound him to earth and made a final transfer of his thoughts, his affections, his whole soul to heaven! To the doctor he said, "Tell me, doctor, tell me truly, how long can I last?" "Possibly, till tomorrow, not longer," was the reply. Turning to three friends who were at his bedside he said, "pray, each of you offer a plain, short prayer to God." When this was done, he broke forth himself in audible, eloquent and impassioned tones and in a brief, fervent, elevated invocation, he besought for his congregation, for his friends, for his infant children, for his bosom companion, for his own departing soul, the grace and benediction of his covenant-keeping God. "From my sins and from my duties, O my God, I flee, to the perfect, finished righteousness and atonement of the Lord Jesus Christ. Into thy hand, blessed Saviour, I commit my body and my spirit." Here we must stay with our extracts and refer all who desire to know more of this truly Christian man to the eloquent sermon of Mr. Russell.

Endnotes

¹ John Berry McFerrin, *A History of Methodism in Tennessee*, Volume 3 (1875), pages 108-9.

² *Moulton (Ala.) Advertiser*, March 15, 1888. Garrett's biographical account appeared in an article titled "Early Settlers of Lawrence Co., Ala.," by James E. Saunders.

³ This incident occurred on 17 December 1833. Harris was later acquitted of homicide.

⁴ Gov. John Breathitt, a son of William Breathitt and Elizabeth Whitsett, was born on 9 September 1786 near New London, Va. The Breathitts moved to Russellville, Logan

Kentuckians Mentioned in the *Western Methodist*, 1830s, continued _____

County, about 1800, and the young Breathitt learned surveying and studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1810 and served in the state House from 1811 to 1815. Breathitt was elected lieutenant governor in 1828 and governor in 1832. He died in office of tuberculosis on 21 February 1834 and was buried in Russellville. He married Caroline Whitaker, a daughter of William Whitaker of Logan County, and later Susan M. Harris, a daughter of Richard Harris of Chesterfield County, Va. There is some confusion about Breathitt's family. A historian has stated that he had four children, while the *Biographical Encyclopedia of Kentucky* (Cincinnati, 1878), p. 474, claimed that he had five sons and four daughters, and that a son and daughter by his first wife and a daughter by his second, survived him.

⁵ Berryman, a frequent contributor to the newspaper, appears to have been Nancy Berryman. She is listed in the 1860 U.S. Census as living in Bowling Green's district 1 (p. 731/27) living

among seven Berrymans in four adjoining households. She was 70 (b. about 1790, Va.) and a farmer, living alone. She was the wealthiest of the Berrymans, owning \$4,080 in real estate and with a personal estate worth \$3,075. Next door to Nancy on one side was Polly Berryman, 62 (b. about 1798, Tenn) and Jane, 58 (b. about 1802, Ky.). On the other side was Nathaniel, 30 (b. about 1830, Ky.), laborer with \$880 worth of real estate and a \$414 personal estate. Also in the household was James, 19 (b. about 1841, Ky.). Next door to Nathaniel was "Elis." Berryman, 61 (b. about 1799, N.C.), a female farmer with \$2,000 in real estate and a \$280 personal estate. Also in the household was Sarah Berryman, 32 (b. about 1828, Ky.). Another Sarah Berryman wrote a will on 18 February 1852, which was probated in Warren County in December 1853. She identified Nancy, Polly and "Jincey" (Jane?) Berryman as her sisters and William Berryman as her brother. See Warren County Will Book D, p. 381.

BOOK NOTES

*Books on Kentucky genealogy and history
contributed to the KHS library by authors,
publishers, and compilers*

The First Grayson County, Kentucky, Country Court Record book, July 23, 1810 to April 28, 1814. Transcribed by Nancy Y. Robinson. (2004. Pp. 332. Indexed. Softcover, \$40, postpaid. Order from the Grayson County Historical Society, P.O. Box 84, Leitchfield, KY 42755.)

Because three of its courthouses burned in 50 years, Grayson County has a limited number of records available to genealogists. One is the Grayson County Court Record Book, which covers court proceedings from July 23, 1810 to April 28, 1814. They are vital to anyone with a Grayson County ancestor who lived during the period. This transcription of the court's proceedings is divided into five sections: court records, index of cases by plaintiff, index of cases by defendant, index of names of jurors and definitions of legal terms. Surnames include Allen, Adair, Bozarth, Burtle, Caswell, Craddock, Duvall, Day, Eccly, Ewing, Fitzhugh, Fulkerson, Gannaway, Gaither, Herrel, Hinchies, Jones, Jennings, Kessinger, Knox, Logsdon, Lincoln, McAhron, Moredock, Norvel, Newman, Purtle, Polson, Rudd, Riley, Storm(s)/ Sturm, Sowder, Turpin, Turnbow, Vincent, Vertrees, Wickliff, Weedman, and Young.

Ohio County, Kentucky, Obituary Index (1920-1980). Compiled by Jerry Long. (2004. Pp. 493. Indexed. Hardcover, \$39, plus \$3 postage. Order from the compiler at 2906 Redford Drive, Owensboro, KY 42303-1642.)

This well-done volume indexes the obituaries and death notices found in the various newspapers of Ohio County from 1920 to 1980. Indexed are the *Hartford Herald* (1920-26), *Hartford Republican* (1920-26), *Ohio County News* (1926-80), *Ohio County Messenger* (1930-80), *Ohio County Times* (1965-80), and *Ohio County Times-News* (1980). More than 26,400 people are listed. Cross-referenced are maiden and previous married names, in addition to World War I and II fatalities. The book was printed at cost.

Irish Names and Surnames. By Rev. Patrick Woulfe. (1923; Reprint 2007. Pp. 1,089. Hardcover, \$50, plus \$3.50 postage and handling. Order from Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., 1001 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD 21202-3897, or via the Internet at: GenealogyBookShop.com.)

Woulfe spent 25 years collecting names, communicating with native Irish speakers, and studying the various forms of the Gaelic language. The result is a 700-page dictionary in two sections, listing the names in English-Irish and Irish-English forms. The English-Irish section contains 3,500 Christian names and surnames, each dealt with as a separate group. The Irish-English section, containing more than 7,000 entries, gives the original form of the surname and its precise meaning, then its English equivalent and the former and present location in Ireland. Besides personal names, there is a section of Irish clan names, which are of great importance in tracing the early history of Irish families.

Adventures of Purse and Person: Virginia, 1607-1624/5. Edited by John Frederick Dorman. (2007. Pp. 1,089. Hardcover, \$89.50, plus \$3.50 postage and handling. Order from Genealogical Publishing Co. Inc., 1001 N. Calvert Street, Baltimore, MD 21202-3897, or via the Internet at: GenealogyBookShop.com.)

This is the third and final volume of the legendary *Adventurers of Purse and Person*, a monumental compendium of genealogies of the founders of Virginia during the formative period 1607-1625. It was compiled over the course of 25 years by widely respected Virginia genealogist John Frederick Dorman, and contains accounts of 46 pre-1625 Virginia settlers or members of the Virginia Company of London whose families later came to the colony, with 36 of them traced to the sixth generation. Individuals ranging from R-Z (Reynolds to Zouche) identified in the work must have been resident in Virginia during the period 1607-1624/25 or members of the Virginia Company of London in order to be designated

“adventurers,” and it is their descendants alone who qualify for membership in one of the most distinguished hereditary societies in America, the Order of First Families of Virginia. *Adventurers of Purse and Person* is their story, a collection of genealogies of all adventurers with proven descents into the sixth generation. Prepared under the auspices of the Order of First Families of Virginia to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown, this new edition of *Adventurers of Purse and Person* extends the lines of descent of the founding families documented in previous editions from four generations to six, bringing most families down to the Revolutionary or early Federal periods. The purpose of the work is to establish descents of the approximately 150 individuals who can be identified as (1) Adventurers of Purse (i.e. stockholders in the Virginia Company of London who either came to Virginia in the period 1607-1625 and had descendants, or who did not come to

Virginia during that period but whose grandchildren were resident there); or (2) Adventurers of Person, 1607-1625 (i.e., immigrants to Virginia who left descendants).

The foundation of the work is the famous “Muster” of 1624-25—essentially a census taken by the Royal Commission which succeeded the Virginia Company to determine the extent and composition of the Jamestown settlements. In the Muster, which is reproduced in entirety in Volume One, the name of each colonist appears with the location of his home and the number in his family, together with information about his stock of food, his supply of arms and ammunition, his boats, houses, and livestock. In all, about 1,200 persons are named in the Muster, of whom approximately 150 are shown in this work to have left descendants to the sixth generation.

Sprinkle

Looking for information on Jacob Sprinkle, who discovered a silver mine near Lewis County, made his own coins and in 1841 was charged with counterfeiting silver coin. Sprinkle was found not guilty. Nicknamed "the silver dollar man," Sprinkle is said to have paid his attorney with 50 of his silver coins. Sprinkle is listed on 1830 Morgan County census as age 40-50, and, in 1840, as 50-60 and living in Lewis County.

*Martha Sutton, 3744 Kentucky 39N,
Crab Orchard, KY 40419*

Smith, Tull

Looking for ancestry of William Smith Sr. of Woodford County, who married Anna Merrill Tull, daughter of Handy Tull, in 1819. William and Anna moved to Jefferson County, Ind., in the 1820s.

*Michele Morgan, 527 Leawood Drive,
Frankfort, KY 40601
E-mail: michele38m@yahoo.com*

Anderson, Bayer, Baskerville, Borders, Blackford, Harris, Moore, Tharp, Westerfield

Information needed on the following deceased Pentecostal minister in Kentucky: A.G. Anderson, E.J. Bayer, C.P. Baskerville; Floyd Borders, Opal Blackford, Sherman Harris, Thomas F. Moore, Manuel Tharp, Luther Westerfield.

*Lloyd Dean, 6770 U.S. 60 East,
Morehead, KY 40351*

Zinn, Lucas, Sturgeon

Looking for information and connections of Joseph and Nancy (Taylor) Zinn, who moved from Pennsylvania to Grant County in 1796; John and Elizabeth (Kiser) Zinn; Harriet N. Zinn; and Tudor Lucas. Also seeking information on Issac H. Sturgeon (b. 1821, Jefferson County, d. 1908, St. Louis, MO).

*Kathy Brown, P.O. Box 1204,
Lake Ozark, MO 65049
E-mail: kathybrn@charter.net*

Jeffries

Looking to share information with any Jeffries descendants whose ancestors had the following given names: Anderson, Asa, Elias, Elisha, and Ewell. These families were in Essex, Fauquier, James City, and Lunenburg counties, Va.; Hardin and Washington counties, Ky.; Harrison, Henry, and Washington counties, Ind.; and Fairfield County, Ohio.

*Steven R. Jeffries, 4800 Erie Street,
College Park, MD 20740*

Tolliver, Wagner, Lowe, Lucas

Looking for information on: 1. Jones Washington Tolliver (b. 1858, perhaps Nicholas County), who married Mahulda Angie Wagoner; 2. John Henry Elijah Lowe (b. Carter County), who married Katherine Maggibelle Tolliver; 3. Mary Louise Lowe Lucas, who lived on a shanty boat on the Ohio River. Her father, Albert Lucas, was from Carter County. Also working on Montgomery, Burriss, Kitchen, Lester, Waldren, Dixon, and Gallagher. Any help appreciated.

*Martha Sutton, 3744 Kentucky Highway 39N,
Crab Orchard, KY 40419*

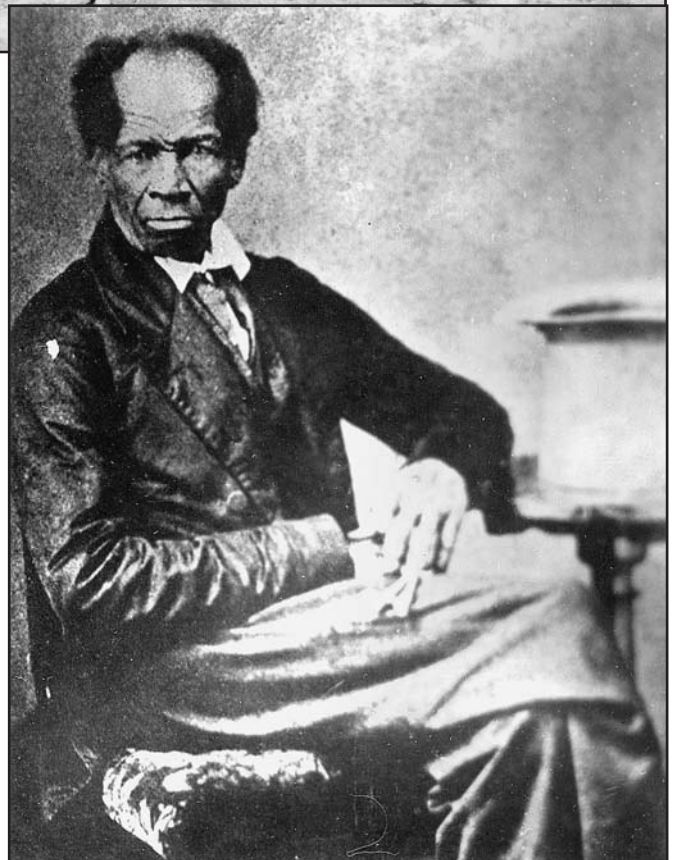
MYSTERY ALBUM



Nothing is known about those pictured above beyond the label: "a family in the Pine Mountain area" of Bell County.

Absalom Driver, right, who had been a slave of "Col. Meredith of Virginia." At the time the photo was taken, Driver was "janitor of the Transylvania Medical College."

If you recognize those pictured or can provide any more information about them, please contact Kentucky Ancestors at 100 W. Broadway, Frankfort, KY 40601-1931, or call 502-564-1792, ext. 4435, or e-mail: Tom.Stephens@ky.gov.



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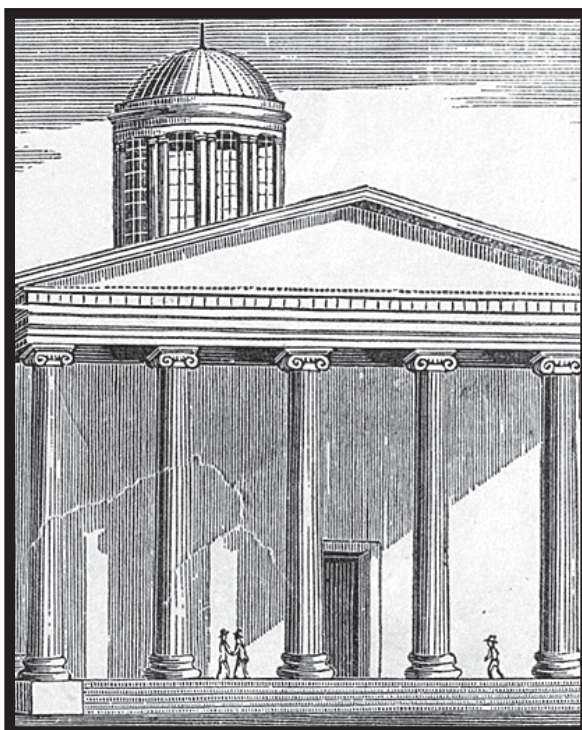
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